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Subscription Department

The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 00
" three months.....1 00

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Dr. M. G. Kellogg,

HYGIENIC

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER,

Graduate of the Hygio-Therapeutic College, N. Y.,

Offers his professional services to the afflicted of Woodland and vicinity. The Doctor has had a number of years' experience in connection with several of the best Water-Cure establishments in America, and in private practice, and is thoroughly acquainted with the art of

Curing the Sick without the use of Medicines!

The remedies he uses are the Bath, in all its varieties, Fomentations, Compresses, Diet, Ventilation, Electricity, Swedish Movements, Exercise, Rest, Etc., Etc.

Patients treated at their homes, or, if so desired, Rooms and Nurses will be provided at reasonable rates; (in the last case Patients must apply by letter, or otherwise, a few days before coming).

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

In Masonic Block,

Main street, near Third, where the Doctor can be found at all hours of the day or night, except when away on professional calls.

ja31-tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

COLLEGE BLOCK, WOODLAND,

is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

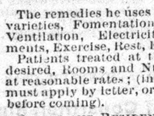
m5-3m

Independent xpress and

ACCOMMODATION TO

LANGVILLE,

VIA COTTONWOOD.



We have established an Independent Express and Accommodation Line to Langville, at the mouth of Capay Valley, via Cottonwood, for the benefit of the traveling public, running one conveyance daily (Sunday excepted), as follows: Leaves Woodland every morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leaves Langville at 12:15 P.M., arriving at Woodland at 3 P.M., making connection with the 3½ P.M. train for the south.

OFFICES, at the City Livery Stable, Woodland; at Levy's Store, at Langville, and at the Pos office at Cottonwood, where all orders left will be promptly attended to.

JAMES McHENRY, Prop'r.

Woodland, April 23d, 1874. ja24-3m

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

SACRAMENTO,

Agents for Carbolic Sheep Dip.

The best in use,

AYER'S, JAYNE'S AND RADWAY'S Medicines,

STEELE'S MEDICAL WONDER,

Importers of Teeth and Dental Stock.

☞ Prices as low as any house in the State for reliable goods. jul-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. ja24-3m

EL DORADO

LIVERY STABLES!

POCKMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Hubbard & Sill)

Have become the Proprietors of these celebrated Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, and are prepared to furnish on short notice any kind of turn-out desired—Saddle Horses, Single or Double Buggies, Carriages or Barouches, and will furnish drivers if desired.

Horses Boarded by the day, week or month.

ja17-3m POCKMAN & BRO., Proprietors.

O'BRIEN'S

SALOON and RESTAURANT,

CACHEVILLE,

BLIND AUGUST, Proprietor.

MEALS, Twenty-five cents, furnished at all hours; also, the best

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS. fe12-3m

PRATHER & BROTHER,

DENTISTS,

Bank Building, corner Main and First streets, Woodland. mh5

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT-LAW,

Office at Court House, Woodland.

mh6-3m

CREED HAYMOND,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. Residence, Golden Eagle Hotel. fe19-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in new brick building, next door west of the old Bank, Woodland, Cal. fe13-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. fe13

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M, and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. fe5-3m

LAMBERT & DEWITT,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Practice in all the Courts of the State. Office, one door east of Express Office, up stairs.

ja29-3m

L. FRIEL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

OFFICE—In the Court House, Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal. Will attend promptly to surveying in all parts of the county. fe1-3m

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Freeman's Store, Cor. First and Main street, Woodland, Cal. ja17-3m

A. B. MERING, M.D.,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Those formerly occupied by Dr. D. Ray. Orders left at the Drug store of Ruggles & Heindollar will be promptly attended to. ja17-3m

H. M. KEER, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE—Cacheville Cal., same as formerly occupied by Dr. Zimmerman. Calls promptly attended to. ja9-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. ja10-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,

de12] SACRAMENTO. [3m

DR. E. A. GORBON,

KNIGHTS LANDING,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of that vicinity. Orders left at P. S. Glasscock's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. de12-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; is permanently located at Davisville, Cal.; and will respond to calls promptly. de12

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, corner of Main and First streets.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. de12-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nickles burg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. de12

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, scarcely kept, free of charge.

☞ Also, Three Ranches and Three Town Lots in Woodland for sale at reasonable rates. mh5

TO THE LADIES!

Dress & Cloak-Making!

MISS F. A. FRESE,

Late of Sacramento, has taken up her residence in Woodland, on

THIRD ST., BET. MAIN AND COURT,

And will give her especial attention to the business of

Dress and Cloak-Making!

Having had several years' experience in Sacramento, and conducted this business upon scientific principles, giving entire satisfaction to the ladies of that city, Miss Frese hopes to meet with the same success in Woodland.

Cutting done by the Paris Tailor system—acknowledged to be the best.

Ladies, please give me a trial. ja8-3m

PALACE

RESTAURANT.

This new establishment is now in full blast in Hall's Block, nearly opposite the College, Main street, Woodland, having just been thoroughly renovated and fitted up with separate booths in modern city style.

The Table

Will be supplied with the best the market affords—every thing in season—game, fish, fruits, etc., etc., under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

Furnished Rooms

For boarders and travelers, fitted up in a comfortable and tasty manner.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Charges reasonable.

de25-3m MRS. DAVIDSON, Proprietor

Home Self-Government.

In his speech, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 10th ultimo, Congressman Frank Hereford expressed his views forcibly on Southern affairs as follows:

President Grant, unwittingly it is true, admits in his message of February 8th, that it is a majority he seeks to put out of power, and that it is a minority that he seeks to put in power. In this land where heretofore we have been accustomed to govern ourselves, majorities will never consent to be governed by minorities. Take away your armies and let the people govern themselves, and all will be well. In my own State of West Virginia for many years we were governed by a minority; in my own county, with a voting population of sixteen hundred, only about three hundred were allowed to vote; in a neighboring town of a population of about 1,200, only six were allowed to vote; and so it was nearly all over the State under the infamous registration law such as they have in Louisina and Arkansas. Such outrages shocked the sentiments of the liberty-loving people of my mountain home, and they arose peaceably in the might and majesty of their power and hurled their oppressors from their places, which will know them no more forever.

During all this reign of terror in my State the United States military were stationed upon us, but as soon as the people spoke and placed the men and party of their choice in power the military left; and, thank God, no soldier has placed his foot upon the soil of West Virginia since. With us now all is peace and prosperity, and thus it will be with Louisiana and Arkansas if you will withdraw the military and let them govern themselves. Give them local, home self-government and all will be well. But we are told that in order to maintain the present usurped State organization the presence and actual co-operation of the military is necessary. Necessary for what? It is neccessary for England to keep an armed force in Ireland; Germany an armed force in Alsace and Lorraine; Spain an armed force in Cuba—all this for subjugation and slavery.

It looks to me very much as if this Administration did not wish for peace, tranquility, and good government in the South.

It looks as if the Administration was actuated by the same motives toward the South that Queen Elizabeth was toward downtrodden Ireland. Her plan of pacification was very simple. One of her intimate counselors said:

If we undertake to restore to this country order and civilization it will soon become powerful and rich. It ought therefore to be our principle to keep the country in a state of confusion.

History is but repeating itself.

If the policy of this Administration is to be continued toward the South; if Sheridan's wishes are to be carried out, we will find the South in the same condition that Lord Gray, Governor of Ireland wrote to the Queen as to the condition of that country, "that Her Majesty would soon reign over only ashes and dead bodies."

Let Sheridan's "course," which the Secretary of War says" is approved by the President and his Cabinet, be continued, and the whole Southern people will be compelled to flee from the land of their birth to some place or government where they can have peace and protection like the flight of the Tartar tribe from the oppression of Russia so vividly described by De Quincey.

Year after year Louisiana has been rattling her chains and showing her scars. Will you listen? Will you look upon them, or will you continue to close your ears and shut your eyes to their wrongs and sufferings as did the haughty Pharaoh to the children of Israel? If you do, as sure as there is a just God who reigneth, the God of the Israelites will be the God of those oppressed people; and as sure as Pharaoh and his hosts were punished, so surely will the oppressors of these our Southern breathren be punished. If you continue in this course, scenes will occur which will cause your ears to tingle and the eyes of those who witness them to shed drops of blood. Admit for the sake of the argument that these people have done wrong; what right or power had the Administration to use the military as they have done?

Allow me to adopt the language of one of Ireland's greatest orators in the British Parliament:

"If there were crimes committed, they were excited by you. I think now as I thought then, the treason of ministers against the liberty of the people is much more culpable than the rebellion of the people against ministers."

So spoke Grattan to the English Parliament.

Napoleon I. dispersed one of the branches of the French Congress, the five hundred, with his armed grenadiers. Napoleon III. with fixed bayonets also dissolved the National Assembly of France. Napoleon I. had his Murat; Napoleon III. his General St. Arnaud, and President Grant has Sheridan and Kellogg; and in my judgment unless this military interference is promptly rebuked, like scenes will be witnessed in this Hall on the first day of the Forty-fourth Congress.

It is asserted by those in authority that the present government of Louisiana cannot be sustained except by military power; that thousands of murders have been committed. The very announcement of such a fact carries with it the condemnation of the Administration. Whenever military power is necessary to maintain a State government and preserve peace these States become military provinces and our present system of government is a thing of the past; the destruction of one State will only precede that of others, and State after State will fall before the tramp of armed warriors.

Under such a state of affairs no wonder we hear of the exodus of foreigners from our land. During this state of anarchy and military rule can we expect a continuance of the flow of immigration to our country, once the "land of the free and the home of the brave?" When foreign people who have struggled to imitate our example by throwing off the yoke of their oppressors, and establishing a republican form of government, see this state of military domination, is it any wonder that their hearts sicken?

The patriots of Spain have taken the alarm, and Alfonso has been placed on the throne. Castellar, their patriot, orator and statesman, the Patrick Henry of Spain, has become disheartened; all his hopes for the future forever blasted. He desired to and was about to visit our country and congratulate us upon our form of government; but he turns from the scene in sorrow, and has resigned his position as President of the Commission to visit our country at the centennial celebration, July 4, 1876. France, taking the alarm, is about to follow the example of Spain.

Now, in conclusion, in whose hands is the power for relief? Not in the South. She lies prostrate and bleeding, like Samson shorn of his locks, weak and powerless. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives from the Eastern, Northern, and Western States, the power is with the people you represent. The South and the liberty-loving people everywhere turn to you. Shall they be disappointed? We believe not. We have an abiding confidence in their love of justice, home rule, and constitutional liberty. We look to you to rise in the might and majesty of your power, and promptly take such measures as will transmit to posterity that form of republican government in all its beauty and strength that was bequeathed to us by Washington and his compartriots in arms.

In the language of that patriot, orator and ex-President of Spain, Castellar:

"When Michael Angelo saw the liberties of his country expire he carved a most beautiful and melancholy figure, and gave it the Grecian perfection of form and Christian sorrow in the expression, closed its eyes, extended it on a bier, and called it 'Night.'"

Where the Money Goes.

A great deal has been said about the enormous income received by the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Washington from subordinate Granges in all parts of the country, and much curiosity has been expressed as to the disposition made of the fund which accumulates from the sale of "dispensations" and the contribution of dues, which, it is estimated, must reach several hundred thousand dollars per year. A correspondent, who is an officer of a Grange in Texas, sends the New York *Sun* some information on this subject which is explicit and interesting to those who possess curiosity as to the doings of the Grangers. The correspondent says that the Grange of which he is a member sent the customary fee of $15 to the National Grange, and in return received one tin box with a brass lock and key; a blank book for the Secretary, and another for the Treasurer; thirteen manuals and thirteen song books; thirteen copies of the Constitution of the National Grange; one suit of regalia for men, and one for women members, as patterns, together with copies of the different blanks used in the Grange, all of which cost probably $6 or $7, which would reduce the amount from one subordinate Grange in the hands of the National Grange to $8 or $9, not counting the annual dues When the great overflow occurred in Louisiana the National Grange distributed $20,000 among the suffering Grangers there, and the correspondent says that it has contributed large sums to the relief of Grangers who have suffered from the devastation caused by the Grasshoppers in Kansas and Nebraska, while the balance of its receipts has been invested in U. S. interest-bearing bonds and held as a fund from which to draw for the assistance of distressed Grangers in case of need. He adds that if all the money sent by his Grange had entirely disappeared, he would have considered it as a good investment, on account of the benefit which he and his associates had derived from the organization in many different ways.—*Examiner.*

ALWAYS TOO LATE.—Some people are always too late, and therefore accomplish through life nothing worth naming. If they promise to meet you at such an hour, they are never present until thirty minutes after. No matter how important the business is, either to yourself or to them, they are just as tardy. If one of this class is to take passage by steamer or railway, he arrives just as the boat has left the wharf, or the train the station. His dinner has been waiting for him so long that the cook is out of patience. This course, the character we have described always pursues. He is never in time for church, at his place of business, at his meals, or in his bed. Persons of such habits, we cannot but despise. Always start in time, and be ready at the appointed hour. We would not give a fig for a man who is not punctual to his engagements, and who never makes up his mind to a certain course till the time is lost. Those who hang back, hesitate, and tremble—who are never at hand for a journey, to meet an appointment for business, or anything else—are poor sloths, and are ill calculated to succeed in business or get a living in this world. —*Sel.*

THE FIRST RAILROAD TRAIN.—It is but forty years since the first railroad train of cars were run. It was in 1813, on the opening of the Mohawk & Hudson Railway. The termini of the road were at Albany and Schenectady. The venerable journalist, Thurlow Weed, in a recent letter, says he was a passenger on the first railroad train. There are many others who recollect that event, but there are fewer, if any, who can say with Mr. Weed, that they saw the first successful steamboat on her first passage, which was in 1807. It also ran from Albany, and down the Hudson to New York. In the sixty-eight succeeding years what a stride has been taken in steamers, from the little craft of Fulton to the city of Pekin by John Roach.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—Leaving Louisiana out of the count, says the *Examiner*, the political situation in the United States is as follows: The radicals have a majority on joint ballot in twelve States, and the Democrats in twenty-one. In two the balance of power is held by the Independents, who, in their Senatorial elections, have acted with the Democrats. The Democrats now control the entire government, the executive, and both branches of the Legislature in sixteen States, the Radicals in nine, and the Independent party in one. In eleven States the government is divided, but in every case the Democrats control that branch which was elected last.

The Issue in 1876.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Mr. Conkling is quite right. It is the Presidential campaign of 1876 that the Louisiana debate in the Senate opens. So let us understand it distinctly. The Administration has presented the issue very clearly in its action with reference to Louisiana affairs; the leaders of the party sustain the President; the newspaper organs have very generally taken the cue, and the campaign may be said to be fairly opened. The position of the party of the Administration may be stated in general terms to be this: Under the Constitutional Amendments and the Reconstruction acts the General Government is absolute over the States. It may manage elections, direct the canvass of votes, supervise returns, control the organization of Legislatures, decide upon the qualifications of electors, settle contested elections, recognise or refuse to recognize State Governments, and with the army enforce its decisions and carry out its decrees. Indorsement of the Administration in its Louisiana action means simply, when put in the form of a political principle, the abolition of the last vestige of State sovereignty and the investiture in the Federal Government of all the powers and privileges hitherto held to reside in the several States. It disposes of local self-government at once and finally.

The beautiful adjustment of relations between the Federal and State Governments under the Constitution as originally adopted, the delicate discrimination of powers and duties and the wise separation between the functions of the Federal organization and those of the States composing it, have been regarded as the embodiment of the wisdom and statesmanship of the fathers. Our people have for them a traditional respect which rises almost to veneration. The extreme view of State rights which led to secession doubtless caused something like a revulsion in the popular mind, so that the term State rights became a reproach and there arose very naturally a centralizing tendency and a desire for a strong government. It is the obvious purpose of the present managers of the Administration party to test the extent of this feeling, in the hope that upon its prevalence they may perpetuate their own power. And we do not deny that it is a fair question if it only be fairly stated and discussed upon its merits. Any citizen is at liberty to distrust the wisdom of the fathers; to believe our present form of government a failure, and to advocate such changes in it as he pleases. It is not impossible that some sincere patriots believe that a strong central government would be much better for all concerned than a union of States under a Federal organization with power strictly limited and defined. It is their privilege to give such opinions the legitimate and proper expression which is conveyed in the support of the present policy of the Administration.

The objectional thing about it is that the Administration managers seem disposed to appeal to prejudice rather than to reason, and to inflame the passions of men by false and exaggerated reports, instead of presenting the facts and the argument for a strong central government in which should legally reside all the powers which have been assumed, we think, illegally by President Grant, rests upon the claim that some of the States of the Union, if left to themselves, would take a hostile attitude to the Federal Government, and that in some of them an intelligent minority would, by intimidation or otherwise, so control the ignorant majority as virtually to defeat the cardinal purpose of a democracy. The manner in which this is attempted to be shown is, we think, open to the objection of being undignified and dishonest. The attempt to revive the animosities of the war by the circulation of such false reports as those of which Mr. Charles Hays was the author; the brutal slanders upon whole communities such as General Sheridan uttered in his "banditti" dispatch; the persistent efforts of such mischief-makers as Major Merrill to stir up discord and strife; the malicious misrepresentation of the motives and conduct of men whose only offense is a desire for honest government—these things are disgraceful to those engaged in them.

Nor is the turgid rhetoric of Senators who talk about dancing on the tomb at Mount Vernon and pulling down the obelisk on Bunker Hill, because some one has ventured to criticise the civil administration of an officer who gained laurals in the war, any more to the purpose or any less unworthy a place in the argument. If the people of Louisiana are unfit for self-government; if for any reason they cannot be trusted to manage their own affairs without the interference of Federal troops, let us have the reason and the facts, and thereon the conclusion reached. Give us truths and not lies about intimidation and all the rest, and then when the indictment is complete, let Mr. Conkling for the Administration and its party announce boldly and explicitly, that for their reasons Louisiana is not entitled to self-government, but must be taken care of by a strong central government. That is precisely what the support of the Administration in this matter involves. That and no less. And, as Mr. Conkling says, the Presidential campaign of 1876 opens with that issue fairly at the front. It is an effort to hold on to power by appeals to the old animosities and hatreds of the war; to grind under the heel a people already conquered. And with this, too, it must be forgotten, it is an attempt to change the spirit and form of our government.

SACRAMENTO MERCHANTS.—The Chico Enterprise says: "From position and by means they have the facilities for trade which gives them advantages over San Francisco. They occupy the very center of the State, and have the best of opportunities for shipping, are owners of their business houses, are free from rent, have less taxes to pay because of the low taxes of their city, have stocks that will compare favorably with San Francisco or any other city in the State, and they ask a trial from our people, feeling confident they can substantiate the reasons for business connection herein set forth."

WHY does the letter R hold an enviable position? Because it is never found in sin, but always in temperance, industry, virtue and prosperity. It is the beginning of religion and the end of war.

Mrs. Moulton's Testimony—The Scene in Court.

[From the New York Graphic.]

Mrs. Moulton is apparently twenty-eight years of age, perhaps less. She is also of the average female height, and her face is that of a refined and intelligent lady, of an eminently American type, having a very fair complexion, large brown eyes framed with long lashes and sweeping eyebrows. All the features of the face are small; her hair is nut brown, glossy and combed into a knot.

When Mrs. Moulton left her seat and walked to the witness chair she moved with the ease and assurance of a lady hostess in her own parlor who was about to make a recitation for the entertainment of her friends in the room. She kissed the Bible, and sitting down, sat looking at the floor without apparent discomfort, until the first question was asked her. At first she replied in a voice so shy and low that it was almost impossible for the examining lawyer to hear her replies.

Mrs. Moulton told the most startling tale that has yet been narrated in this case. She told of an interview in which Mr. Beecher said he was glad she also knew of his crime, as that made one more good person in his confidence. She narrated the substance of an interview of three or four hours with Mr. Beecher, in which he spoke of his fear of Mr. Tilton and his determination to take his life. He had a powder at home which would put him out of his anguish. Mrs. Moulton told of Mrs. Tilton's pleading with her to go back to Plymouth Church, and how Mrs. Tilton attempted to vindicate Mr. Beecher by insisting that she had "invited him" to commit the sin. For an hour, in long stretches of monologue, this cultured lady was obliged to relate, under evident pain and aversion, the sickening details of her unsought connection with this sad scandal.

During the testimony Mrs. Tilton shrank behind Mrs. Field, and, putting her hand to her eyes, seemed to sob convulsively, so that her whole frame participated in her grief. Sometimes the little woman shut her lips tightly and endeavored to look the witness in the face, but the attempt was unsuccessful, and she soon resumed her place in the shadow of the tall woman at her side.

Mrs. Beecher's face was a study for an artist. The prominent expression was scorn, deep-seated, and leaning toward disgust and contempt. Her eyes were fixed and glassy, her mouth drawn down out of all shape, and her forehead wrinkled by the frowns she wore. She had taken her bonnet off and tied a white woolen scarf around her head.

Mr. Beecher's face was blood red. He had the appearance of a man whose natural expression was hindered, as though he were choking or the vessels in his head had released their contents and the skin was saturated. He leaned his head on his hand and did not once take his eye off the witness.

At recess Robinson was talking to General Tracey, when Beecher walked quickly toward Robinson, and said: "You ought to be proud of your niece! Her story has truth for a foundation, but is, in effect, a lie." Robinson turned on his heel. Tracy followed him, and putting his hand on Robinson's shoulder, said: "Don't repeat what you heard. Beecher is excited, and don't know what he says. Robinson replied: "If Mr Beecher knew that, within twenty-four hours after he had made his confession to my niece, she told me of it, exactly as she told it just now, he would not have been in such a hurry to call it a lie." The incident has occasioned a great deal of debate—some of it not over complimentary to Beecher.

SONOMA PRISMOIDAL ROAD.—From J. S. Kohn, Superintendent of the Sonoma Prismoidal Railroad, who visited Petaluma on Wednesday, we learn that the survey for the road was completed last Tuesday. The road will extend from the town of Sonoma to deep water at Sears Point, and will be seven miles in length. The grading is to be commenced next Monday, and it is promised that the road will be completed and in running order on the 4th of July next. The capital stock is $100,000, and the estimated cost, including rolling stock, $5,000 per mile. More than the amount required to build the road has been subscribed by citizens of Sonoma, and assurances are given that if the road works well when completed money will be quickly forthcoming to extend it to Santa Rosa. It is claimed that by the new route the trip can be made from San Francisco to Sonoma in one hour and a half, and to Santa Rosa in two hours and a-half. The patterns for the running gear are now being made in San Francisco, and the iron for the track will be rolled there. The embankment for the road will have a base of seven feet and will be five feet wide at the top. The sleepers will be four to six inches long, and the top of the prism three inches wide. This will be the first railroad of this character that has been built on the Pacific Coast and its progress will be watched with much interest. If railroads that can be operated successfully can be built for $5,000 per mile it is important that the people should know it; and that they can be seems quite certain from the fact that some of the most intelligent and wealthy citizens of Sonoma, who have doubtless investigated the subject quite thoroughly, have decided to invest largely in this experimental enterprise. We sincerely hope the undertaking will be successful.—*Petaluma Argus.*

HORSES ELEVEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD OR DRINK.—A team of horses belonging to A. J. Rough, near Red Wing, Minn., strayed away with a loaded wagon to which they were harnessed, and all search for them was unavailing until eleven days afterward, when they were found in a forest where they had penetrated until they became wedged in among the trees and were unable to either advance or retreat. They had remained in that position for eleven days, with their heads checked up, and of course, without food or drink, excepting a few sprigs from the trees that they had been able to reach. When found, they were still able to travel, and were taken several miles, when they were carefully housed, and are likely to recover from the effects of their long imprisonment.

NEXT to the Mont Cenis tunnel the Hoosac is the longest in the world, being only 320 feet less than five miles in length.

Good Advice.

As is well known, *Appleton's Journal* is particularly devoted to literature filling a place peculiarly its own, and with an ability that leaves nothing to be desired. It does not concern itself about or meddle with politics, therefore whenever it has anything to say relative to political affairs, it must be listened to as possessing unusual significance, and prompted by an emergency in public affairs so extreme as to compel protest or indorsement from even those farthest removed from political contentions. To it the Louisiana outrage creates such an emergency, and calls for protest. Accordingly, in one of the recent numbers we have the following, which cannot fail to meet the indorsement and approval of every thinking man throughout the Union:

"The appearance of Federal troops in the legislative chamber of Louisiana has excited an indignation throughout the country that is in no wise too marked for the occasion. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that a popular demonstration was impossible until the government troops had committed a distinct act of violence. The time for the people to have spoken in this matter of Federal interposition in State affairs, was when the central government first crossed the bounds set by the constitution and the traditions of the country. Usurpation is an evil that should be confronted at the first indications of its appearance, at the slightest manifestation it may make. New York has held its popular indignation meeting and the press has been nearly united in its condemnation; but we should have shown more wisdom and forethought had the press spoken as firmly and the people resisted as spiritedly when Congress thought fit to pass a law pertaining to local elections, and a United States Marshal appeared at our polls. We have been encouraging the spirit of centralization: we have applauded laws passed for the advantage of party, regardless of their significance; we have sustained the whole progress of events of which this Louisiana outrage is the legitimate result, and we shall fail to accomplish any permanent good unless we continue the agitation now begun until the Federal government recognizes fully the constitutional limits of its authority, and returns to that attitude toward the States which it maintained in the earlier period of our history. A mere check to the advancing tide of centralization is not enough. The limits of Federal authority should be reasserted, the line of demarkation between local and central government redrawn, and conservative men everywhere should unite for the education of a public sentiment, designed to watch the slightest infraction of a principle under which alone the States can maintain their independence."

EXIT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The second and last session of the forty-third Congress ended at noon to-day. Its epitaph may be briefly written: "It did those things which it should not have done, and left undone those things which it ought to have done." Chosen with Grant at an election when the Republican party swept the country with an overwhelming victory, it passes into history two years afterward amid the execrations of the people, leaving the Republican party dead. The first session of this Congress, with the infamies to which its unquestioning support emboldened the Administration, so disgusted the people that the November elections for the succeeding House resulted in the return of a Democratic majority. With this verdict of popular condemnation ringing in its ears, Congress met in December in a time of unexampled financial and commercial depression, the results of the enormous and ill adjusted taxes levied upon the country. From all parts of the land a universal demand went up for the reduction of expenditures, the probing of corruptions, and the lightening of taxation. Had the Republican majority which controlled both branches of Congress been wise, and complied with these demands, a new lease of life might have been given the party which they represented. But when asked for bread they returned a stone. Corruption has not been unmasked; there has been no reform or curtailment whatever in any branch of the Government, and instead of a reduction, the taxes upon the people have been increased by an infamous measure which will put $10,000,000 into the pockets of wealthy speculators where it puts $1,000,000 into the Treasury of the United States. That is what this Congress has done, and unless the Democratic majority in the new House loses sanity altogether, the result is that we shall never again see a Republican Congress in these United States. One epoch of our history ends to-day.—*N. Y. Post, March 4th.*

RANCHOS WITHDRAWN.—Owing to the unexpectedly high prices which the lands of Lompoc and Centinela brought at public sale recently, there has been a general withdrawal by ranch-owners of the sale of their property in one body to speculators. They begin to see how much more valuable it would be for themselves to cut up and sell their large unproductive possessions. One extensive sheep-raiser in this city, who has charge of some fifty ranchos between here and San Diego, has orders to retire the whole of them from sale. The general cutting-up process will go on, but it will be done by the original proprietors themselves. This may prove a benefit to the State, and particularly to small farmers, as the competition will reduce prices of lands. Entirely too few men own this great State of ours. Such a condition of society cannot last long. The democratic doctrine of seeking "the greatest good of the greatest number," for one's all and monopoly. Live and let live, is a principle good for all times. And now when the whole North and East has been frozen up for the last three months, to the utter disgust of their citizens, who would come to California in multitudes in search of a milder climate—when Nebraska, Kansas, and Dakota, are as badly, if not worse, frozen, after being eaten out of house and home by grasshoppers, and their whole population would seek new homes among us—and when the whole South are disposing of their homes, on almost any terms, to seek new ones on this coast, where they will find immunity from the evils brought on them by the Civil Rights and other laws, to which they are so hostile—it is a good time for the large ranchowners to cease to grasp more acres than they can handle, and sell to others.—*Call.*

The Yolo Democrat,

With Half-Sheet Supplement;

MAKING SIX PAGES EVERY WEEK.

Contains all County Official Advertisements.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, March 12th, 1875.

MODESTO HERALD.—We have received a copy of this new paper, published by J. D. Spencer. It looks well and we hope will prosper.

CANDIDATES.—The Red Bluff *Sentinel* has three-fourths of a column of cards announcing candidates for different offices to be filled next Fall.

SACRAMENTO ELECTION.—As was generally expected, the election in the capital city on Tuesday last resulted in the election of the Republican ticket.

ONE GOOD MEASURE.—One good thing the late Congress did was to pass the bill prohibiting the importation of lewd Chinese women, and of men under labor contracts—coolies, so-called. It is now a law.

SENATOR BOOTH.—Our late Governor and present U. S. Senator, Newton Booth, is now in Washington and has been assigned to positions on committees, but refuses to go into caucus with either party. There is some independence about that.

LAKE COUNTY BEE.—This lively paper, published by our old friend J. B. Baccus, Jr., has lately been enlarged and otherwise improved. The view of Clear Lake in the new heading is in good taste and gives an idea of the *Bee's* locality. May it ever prosper.

WEELKY POST.—The San Francisco Evening *Post* is issuing a large sized weekly at $1 a year. This is ruinous to the trade and will not pay its projectors directly. How it can be made to pay at all we do not know. The daily *Post* is a good paper, and no doubt the weekly is also.

TOO FAST.—The *Bee* and other Republican papers began crowing before they were out of the woods over the New Hampshire election. It turns out that the Democrats have elected two-thirds of the Congressmen and that the Legislature will have to decide on Governor, the same as last year.

SUTTER BANNER.—We are pleased to learn that our "old pard," H. C. Grover, has obtained an interest in the *Sutter Banner*, published at Yuba City, the firm being Grover & Apperson. Grover is a good printer and a steady, deserving man. We hope and believe he has struck a good thing.

ELEGANT PRINTING, ETC.—Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, have sent us several really elegant specimens of chromatic, lithographic and color printing. No doubt this house is the most complete establishment on the Pacific coast, as its departments embrace every kind of printing, engraving, lithographing, binding, etc.

FRESNO EXPOSITOR.—This staunch Democratic paper, published by Senator J. W. Ferguson, has put on an entirely new dress, from Painter & Co's type foundry, and of course looks bright and clean. Long may it be the expositor of the same sound Democratic principles it has always advocated and also continue to expose the wrongs of Radicalism.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—When it can be made to appear at all plausible, the first returns from distant points by telegraph always claim elections for the Republicans. So now, as regards the election in New Hampshire on Tuesday last. But latest returns say that there was no choice of Governor by the people, but that the election will have to be decided by the Legislature. The Democrats elected two Congressmen and the Republicans one.

HAULING IN ITS HORNS.—The *Mail* has concluded that there will be a railroad built northward up this valley, and that from a recent visit over the proposed extension from this place by President Stanford and others, the Central Pacific Company really mean business, and intend to construct the long contemplated line; the *Mail* concluding with the remark "we are not going to fight the Central Pacific a bit unless they go a begging." Indeed! Doubtless the Central Pacific Company will now go ahead, since the *Mail* has become docile, the *Union* committed suicide, and the great Freeman found his proper level and concluded to stay there instead of trying to attain a higher plane than he has the capacity to reach—that of regulating railroads.

MR. MINIS ENDORSED.—We have noticed that our announcement of Hon. Wm. Minis' candidature before the next Democratic State Convention for nomination to the office of State Surveyor General meets with the general approval of the Democratic press. The Yreka *Union*, Lieutenant-Governor Irwin's paper, of the date of February 27th, contained the following: "It would give us great pleasure to see our old friend Minis installed as 'head center' of the Surveyor General's Office, at the expiration of the term of the present incumbent. And we are quite confident that the Democracy could not do a more graceful thing, nor render a better service to the State, than to place him there. We know not who all will be aspirants for the position, but we are certain no one will appear before the Democratic Convention with more numerous or better founded claims to its favorable consideration, than those which will be presented by ex Senator Minis, if he shall enter the list of the contestants."

Newspaper Standing.

The *Stanislaus News*, the YOLO DEMOCRAT, the *Mendocino Democrat* and the *Sonoma Democrat*, have a right to be named in the list of respectable journals which are edited by writers who know how to discuss political matters in a proper spirit, who recognize arguments as stronger weapons of political controversy than abuse, and who can differ from other writers in their estimate of national principles and national policy without resorting to personal detraction. It is really a pleasure to take up a journal differing with us and find its discussion calm, temperate and respectable. The great ambition of the ordinary penny-a-liner is to endeavor to be smart, to say some rude, coarse and personally offensive thing against another and have it pass for wit. California is overrun with a class of ignorant scribblers, whose highest and only aim is to write vulgar personal attacks.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The above was overlooked by us when it appeared in the *Chronicle*, but we find it in one of our other exchanges, and give it place in our columns, not for the purpose of gratifying any personal vanity, but to aid in advancing the idea aimed at by our Radical contemporary—that "calm, temperate, respectable" journalism is much more rare than it ought to be, while the "rude, coarse and personally offensive" style so frequently indulged in by the newspapers of the day is far too common for the public weal. Our readers will bear us witness that we have not been given to "tooting our own horn" very loudly. We have rather sought to furnish the public with a weekly paper that contained a condensed epitome of the news of the day throughout the world, paying particular attention to local affairs and political matters, and presenting them as correctly as possible, studiously avoiding all unnecessary personality, prevarication and sensation. In the long run the substantial public will discriminate and sustain the straightforward, reliable journal. And we are not without hope that the standard of true journalism will be elevated, in this State particularly, and that those who cannot conduct their papers in accordance with the true idea of what a public journal ought to be, will conclude that they are not the right men for the positions they assume to occupy, give way to others, and let the modern newspaper take the high standard that belongs to the real educator of the people and the moulder of public opinion.

Davisville Correspondence.

DAVISVILLE, March 10th, 1875.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The amount of literary talent in Davisville seems to be inexhaustible. In reading your valuable paper from time to time, I have noticed the names of "Observer," "McCracken," and still another celebrity called "Harold;" and if you can possibly forbear, I wish to add another to your already brilliant staff of correspondents.

The hand of disease, it would seem, has thrown her dark mantle for a short time, I hope—over our once heathful little town, and has taken one of our number, Mrs Buckley, to that bourn from whence no traveler returns. The wheel of time is slow but sure in turning up events, showing clearly with every revolution that it is the warp of life, telling the young, the gay, the fair, to weave it well. A great many have been laid on sick beds from measels and other causes; among them our highly esteemed citizen General Marden has been very low, and at last accounts was but little better, but the beautiful weather of Spring is upon us, lifting from our gloomy horizon the mantle of darkness, and with one or two exceptions all are convalescent and no new cases reported.

Don't know if "McCracken" is well, but I sympathise with him whether he is or not, for he seems to have great trouble in selecting a wife, and I will give him a little information on the subject further on in my letter.

My friend Harold seems to be rather hard on our young men. He did not prescribe a remedy, and forgot to mention the most important part of Davisville's pride, viz: her young ladies; and I must say what our boys lack *they* more than balance. In fact the ladies are the salt of the earth. I hope they will take our youths under their special care and whisper gently in their ear the error of their ways—tell them to leave off the games of "one-pin pool," "three-out" and "seven-up," and learn something that will be a profit to themselves and a pleasure to their friends, and my word for it they will do it; and if they don't you had better part like two leaves in the stream.

There are two classes of females, the masculine and the feminine; I would say to McCracken in his frantic efforts to get a wife: from the former may the Lord deliver him; but if he meets with one of the latter, to express it in the words of the song, he will

Merrily sing from morn till night,
"Troubles I defy;
Jogging along together, my boys,
My dear old wife and I."

We have no masculine ladies in our town; but I will say, Mr. Editor, that it is the only town this side of the Rocky Mountains that this genius does not inhabit. So McCracken had better locate and make his choice of a wife here.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the special tax for school purposes, the grammar department is still running, under the leadership of Mr. Brown.

I heard of a little cutting scrape in Davisville, but did not learn the particulars. I suppose "Observer" has been around with his camera-lucida, and will give you the particulars next time, no doubt. UNICORN.

CORRESPONDENCE.—A letter from the foothills, another from Round Valley, Mendocino county, will appear next week.

BETTER AND CHEAPER GAS.—Mr. Reese, of the Gas Company, has been in town for a few days investigating matters at the works, and in connection with Mr. Peek, the local manager, seeking to ascertain and adopt plans for furnishing a better article of gas at a less price to the consumer. It has been determined to make the necessary changes at the works by putting in different machinery during the summer, so that before the cold weather comes again they will be prepared for it (there is no difficulty in summer), and be able to furnish good gas all the time. A good article of gas registers much less than a poor quality, and this with a proposed reduction in price from six to five dollars per thousand, will reduce the cost to the consumer very materially. An effort will be made to extent the pipes so as to increase the consumption, several parties having promised their patronage. The company has invested very heavily here and in return has thus far realized nothing. It is hoped our people will do all they can to encourage these improvements by their good will and their patronage. We believe they will.

THE NEW SACRAMENTO DAILY.—*The Evening Herald* is its name—"published every evening (Sundays excepted) by the Herald Publishing Company." This new paper is in no way like the *Union*, and cannot be said to take its place. We notice, however, that Messrs. Gardiner & Larkin, of the late *Union*, are advertised as proprietors of a job printing office with the location the same as that of the *Herald*, and it is probable that they are backing it with their means and influence. We have none but the best wishes for the new paper and those connected with it. It is neat and spicy.

WHAT WOMAN SHOULD KNOW.—We call attention to the advertisement "A Brave Book," in another column.

General Items.

ADVERSITY, like traning to a pugilist, reduces a man to his fighting weight.

ANOTHER Massachusetts Congressmen is dead—James Buffington of Fall River.

THE revivalist, Rev. Mr. Hammond, still continues to draw crowds in San Francisco.

EASTERN Nevada furnished San Francisco with 3,000 beef cattle in the month of February.

FOUR hundred boxes of oranges were shipped from Los Angeles to San Francisco, on Saturday.

THE whole number of convicts in the Nevada State Prison at present is 133, of whom 110 can read and write.

THE dividends of the Consolidated Virginia mine, is the largest ever paid at one time by any mine in the world.

THE temporary deaf, dumb and blind Institute buildings are to cost $15,870. They are to be completed by April 6th.

A CEMENT ledge has been struck in the Santa Clara street cut at Vallejo. It is worth $350 per ton at the factory at Benicia.

THE State Controller on Monday drew a warrant in favor of Solano Co., for $30,744 20 for the support of the Common Schools.

THE avalanche in Big Cottonwood, Utah, which buried five men and seven teams, was a mile and a half long and half a mile wide.

THE Phœnix mine in Pope Valley, Napa Co., is turning out ninety flasks of quicksilver per month. Only twenty-five men are employed.

LUMBER dealers predict that the number of elegant residences erected in San Francisco during 1875 will exceed that of any previous year.

THE coinage of 20-cent pieces will soon be commenced at the San Francisco Mint, whereby the 5-cent swindle will eventually be done away with.

SENATOR Andrew Johnson pronounces as forgeries the letters and telegrams recently published as emanating from him, criticising the Democratic party.

A MEMBER of the Legislature of Illinois has introduced a bill making it a penal offence for one person to "treat" another to any intoxicating drink.

IN the case of Reese, a Mormon at Salt Lake, whose wife has sued for a divorce, Judge McKean has ordered that he pay $1,500 attorney's fees and $2,000 per year alimony.

THE telegraph says, under date of March 2nd, the two principal hotels at Alexandria, Virginia, and one at Baltimore, have been closed on account of the Civil Rights bill.

A STATEMENT from the New York *Herald* will doubtless astonish and startle very many people. It is that 78,000 emigrants landed at Liverpool last year from the United States.

DR. Revillout states that lemon juice, used as a gargle, is an efficacious specific against diptheria and similar throat troubles. He has successfully thus employed it over eighteen years.

THE London *Mark Lane Express* of March 9th says: "Wheat has gained fully one shilling. There is a firmer feeling and a better demand throughout the trade, but speculation is wholly wanted.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or the control thereof, has come into the hands of the Pacific Railroads. They have now secured a controlling interest therein, and have elected their own officers.

THE earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the month of January are reported at $880,000. The earnings for the same period in 1874 were $848,558, and for January 1873, $895,642.

THE Pullman Palace Car Company has received a cable order from George M. Pullman, in England, for twenty-five new sleeping cars, to be shipped as soon as possible. Fourteen are now in use there.

A ST. JOHNS (Newfoundland) dispatch says the bodies of over forty persons who died there this Winter have been temporarily interred in snow, which lies in such quantities as to prevent the opening of the graves.

EX-GOVERNER Dennison has declined to be a candidate for the Radical nomination for Governor of Ohio. The proposal to run Hon. B. F. Wade against Governer Allen, since old men seem so popular, is gaining favor.

SPRING is really upon us. Orchards are in full bloom—the alfalfa crop on warm land is almost ready for the scythe—flowers send forth their richest purfumes and the aquarians have began the season's work of watering the streets.

THE Sarramento Sugarie has all its beets sowed, and most of them are above ground, The area laid down this year to sugar beets, by this company, is larger than ever before; and they look for a better yield than usual.

"MR. JOHNSON," says the Memphis Avalanche, "draws a broad line of distinction between civil rights and social privileges. The former are already secured to the colored people by law; the latter must spring from mutual consent."

THE Trustees of the Consolidated Virginia mine Saturday declared a dividend of $10 per share, amounting to $1,080,000, or nearly the entire gross product for the month, payable on the 11th. The previous dividends have been $3 per share.

THERE were 47 fires in Sacramento during the year ending Feburary 28th. The losses for the year amount to $163,050, with an insurance of $412,550. The loss at the Woolen Mills' fire was $90,000; that at the Western Hotel, $40,000, and at the fire at Bremer Bros.' cigar store, $10,000—making $140,000 and leaving only $22,050 as the total amount of the losses at other fires.

New Advertisements.

A BRAVE BOOK!!

"WHAT WOMAN SHOULD KNOW."

A Woman's Book about Women, by a Woman.

MRS. E. B. DUFFEY.

The only work of the kind ever written by a woman; is a necessity in every household, its entire novelty and eminent practicalness creates an immense demand. Notwithstanding the delicate subjects necessarily treated, it is written in such a brave, pure style as will not offend the most fastidious. LADY agents never have had such an opportunity to make money and do good. Terms and sample sheets mailed free on immediate application.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
mh12-3t San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE.

KNIGHT'S LANDING, March 10th, 1875.

I have appointed I. J. ADAMS, of Knight's Landing, as my authorized Collector, and he has authority to collect all accounts due me and receipt for the same.

mh12-3m E. A. GORDON, M.D.

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo.

JAMES C. WELCH, Plaintiff, vs. H. MERCER, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to H. MERCER,

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of JAMES C. WELCH, in said Court, filed against you, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the Sixth day of March, 1875, in said Court.

Said action is brought to recover of Defendant the sum of Two thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents ($2,133.50) due upon a certain Promissory Note executed by said Defendant to Plaintiff herein for the sum of Three hundred dollars and interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per month from August 11th, 1857, to date, and for accruing interest and costs of suit, and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, Plaintiff will take default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

In testimony whereof, I, A. D. SCHINDLER, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this Eighth day of March, A.D. 1875.

[SEAL.] D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

LAMBERT & DEWITT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
mh12-2m

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed proposals will be received by a committee of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County until the TENTH day of APRIL, 1875, at 2 P.M., for the construction of a grade from Capay Valley though Armstrong Canyon and Casey Flat to the Summit of the Mountain on the County Line between Yolo and Napa Counties. The grade to be constructed in accordance with plans and specification on file with the Clerk of said Board.

Contract payable in warrants drawn on the Contingent Fund.

Bond in double amount of contract price to accompaning the bids.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
mh12-td By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John Dennis, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Creditors and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at the office of FROST & BUSH, in Woodland, within six months after the first publication of this notice.

A. C. RUGGLES,
Administrator of the Estate of JOHN DENNIS, deceased.
Woodland, March 8th, 1875. mh12-5t

GRAND AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Real Estate

—IN—

San Luis Obispo

—BY—

H. M. NEWHALL & CO.

THIS land comprises One Thousand Eight Hundred Acres, in and adjoining the Town of San Luis Obispo; one-half of which is a deep, rich vegetable loam, suitable to the highest garden cultivation. The whole is subdivided into tracts eligibly located for residences and homesteads.

The sale will begin at TEN O'CLOCK, A.M., promptly,

April 20,

And continue from day to day until all is sold.

Parties interested are invited to inspect the lands before the day of sale. Carriages will be in readiness to convey parties over the ground for three days prior to sale, Free of Charge.

TERMS: 25 per cent. cash, balance in four Annual Payments, at 10 per cent. per annum.

FOR MAPS APPLY TO

Geo D. Fiske & Co.

For full particulars address or apply to

C. H. PHILLIPS,
OR,
WM. L. BEEBEE,
mr5-td **SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal.**

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

WM. R. RAWSON, Proprietor.

The new proprietor proposes to make this house First-Class in every respect. It is all new and clean, handsomely furnished, and in a good location.

The Dining Room

Will continue under the supervision of an experienced caterer, and the accommodations are such as to please guests and patrons in every department. de1-3m

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WM. MINIS,

Of Yolo County,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention. fe19-tf

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,

D. B. WOOLF,

Of San Francisco.

Subject to the decision of Democratic State Convention. fe19-3m

[ESTABLISHED 1853.]

DALE & CO.,

PIONEER MUSIC STORE,

NO. 185 J ST., SACRAMENTO,

AGENTS FOR THE

KNABE PIANO FORTES

—AND THE—

Prince's Organs.

FRENCH AND GERMAN ACCORDEONS!

New Music received every day. Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Zephyr Wools and Embroideries. Toys and Fancy Goods in great variety.

Berlin Wool!

FIFTEEN CENTS PER FULL OUNCE!

—WITH—

BETTER SHADES,
BETTER WEIGHT,
BETTER QUALITY.

Than can be had anywhere else. mh5-3m

Boot and Shoe Store!

L. KAMINSKY & CO.,

OPPOSITE HESPERIAN COLLEGE,

HAVE THE

BEST GOODS!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT!!

AND SELL AT THE

Lowest Prices!

Ordinary Repairing on All our Goods Free of Charge!

WE ALSO MAKE

Boots and Shoes to Order!

fe26-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SOLD out his business to T. F. & W. R. Eaton, takes this opportunity to thank his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes they will continue the same to the new firm.

N. B.—I can be found at the old stand for thirty days to settle up business.

J. I. EATON.

NEW FIRM.

T. F. EATON.] [W. R. EATON.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO inform the people of Woodland and Yolo County that we have purchased the entire stock in trade of the late firm of J. I. Eaton, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Groceries,
Provisions
and Queensware,

Which we will sell at the lowest possible rates.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bought and sold. CASH PAID FOR EGGS.

☞ The place of business is the Store in the Grove, on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite Masonic Hall.

fe19-3m T. F. & W. R. EATON.

Public Notice of the White House.

A. ALEXANDER,

Will sell his Entire Fall Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR SIXTY DAYS,

To make room for SPRING GOODS! For Bargains, come to ALEXANDER'S WHITE HOUSE, and satisfy yourself.

A. ALEXANDER, White House, Woodland.

fe12

Bon Ton

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE,

45 SECOND STREET,

Between J and K Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

Oysters and Shell Fish of Every Description served in the most recherche style, and at all hours of the day and night.

CALL AND SEE US!

mh5-3m J. F. McGEE, Proprietor.

A Healthful Article.

CUTTER'S POCKET INHALER AND CARBOLATE OF IODINE INHALANT,

FOR SALE AT

Reindollar's Drug Store,

Is a most wonderful remedy for the care of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, etc. Try it and see how it is yourself. fe26-tf

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of the Auditor's and Treasurer's Report of Yolo Co.

GENERAL FUND.

Am't on hand last report	$ 2,004.87	
Receipts since last report	37,976.19	$39,981 06
Warrants redeemed		28,350.83
Balance in Fund		$11,630 23

HOSPITAL FUND.

Balance on hand last report	$ 231.71	
Receipts since last report	6,802.13	$7,033 84
Warrants redeemed		5,885.53
Balance in Fund		$1,248 31

ROAD FUND.

Balance on hand last report	$ 313.85	
Receipts since last report	17,004.52	$17,318 37
Warrants redeemed		13,551 92
Balance in Fund		$3,766 45

CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance on hand last report	$ 204.54	
Received since last report	11,525.59	$11,730 13
Warrants redeemed		7,832 32
Balance in Fund		$3,897 81

RECAPITULATION.

Floating Debt (less interest)	$58,773 41
Amount in Treasury	20,442 80
Actual indebtedness, (less interest)	$38,330 61

SCHOOL FUND.

Amount in Fund	$ 271 95
Amount in School Districts	15,030 04
Total in Treasury	$15,301 99

Julius Martin,

SUCCESSOR TO

SNOWBALL & MARTIN,

MAIN STREET,

Knights Landing,

YOLO COUNTY, CAL.,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS

AND ALL KINDS OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SELLS ON REASONABLE TERMS

—AND AT—

SMALL PROFITS.

☞ THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ja29-3m

YOLO Poultry Yards!

NOT EQUALED ON THIS COAST.

J. F. FRIGGENS,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS POULTRY,

Having imported from the most celebrated yards of England and the Eastern States the following varieties:

Buff Cochins,
Golden Spangled Polands,
Light Brahmas,
White Leghorns,
And Houdans.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.

☞ All Fowls and Eggs purchased at my yards are warranted to give satisfaction, or no sale. Address,

ja22-3m J. F. FRIGGENS, Woodland.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. & MISS PORTER

having purchased the stock and business of Mmes. WILLIARD AND PHILLIPS in the above line, desire to inform the public of the fact, and at the same time solicit the patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

A New Stock of Millinery

Has already been added, so that we can supply anything in that line promptly, and we believe to the satisfaction of everyone who calls upon us. We shall aim to keep the latest styles of goods, and sell them at reasonable prices.

Dressmaking

Will also be a prominent feature with us, in which we feel confident we can please both in style and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

The ladies are respectfully invited to give us a call, examine our goods and leave their orders.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.
Woodland, Sept. 11th, 1873. de12-3m

"The Best Magazine for the Money we have ever seen."

The People's Monthly,

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

"This is a good magazine for the home circle. There is something in it for every one. There is wit and humor for the jovial, sentiment and poetry for the romantic, bright and well-written editorials for the thoughtful, and good sound advice and suggestion to industrious housewives. But over and above all, it has now added a full page of Fashion plates, and the Fashion letter from New York is splendidly written by some "one that knows." It has long and short stories, which are always *very well* illustrated. The PEOPLE'S MONTHLY is, in fact, always a most welcome visitor."—*Philadelphia Age.*

"Its engravings are equal, and some of them are superior to *anything in Harper* or other illustrated papers of their class. On delicately tinted paper are printed original and selected stories, and carefully prepared miscellaneous matter, while every number contains full information respecting the fashions of the month.—*Scranton Republican.*

"No trashy or useless matter encumbers its pages, but the purest and most fascinating literature greets its *two hundred thousand readers* every month.—*Easton Free Press.*

TERMS:

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.

PEOPLE'S MONTHLY one year	$2 00
" " six months	1 00
" " sample copy	20

For Clubs in One Remittance.

Five copies one year	$ 8 00
Ten " " "	15 00
Twenty " " "	25 00
Fifty " " "	50 00

After sending in one remittance the amount necessary for a club, single names may be added at the same rate.

Binders for the MONTHLY, $1.25 by mail post paid. Send for our premium list—free.

Active Canvassers Wanted.

Address: **PEOPLE'S MONTHLY,**
fe26 PITTSBURGH.

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

Certificate of Copartnership.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we CHARLES H. DAVIS, residing at the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, and JAMES VEIRS, residing at the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, in the State of California, do hereby certify and declare that we have organized and formed ourselves into a copartnership, and we covenant and agree each with the other, to be copartners for the purpose of carrying and conducting the business of Butchering, Selling Meat, and Buying and Selling Cattle and Hogs and Sheep in the State of California, under the firm name and style of C. H. DAVIS & CO.

That the principal place of business of said copartnership is situated at the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo and State aforesaid.

That the names of all the persons interested as partners in such business, are above stated, and signed hereto, and that such partnership will continue and be in force until further notice by us.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1875.

CHAS. H. DAVIS, [SEAL.]
JAMES VEIRS. [SEAL.]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Yolo. }

On this 25th day of February, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, before me, C. S. FROST, a Notary Public, in and for said Yolo County, personally appeared CHARLES H. DAVIS and JAMES VEIRS, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Witness my hand and Official Seal the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.] C. S. FROST, Notary Public.
Filed: Feb. 25th, 1875.
D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
fe26-5t By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

Probate Notice.

Estate of A. L. Ashley, deceased.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of A. L. ASHLEY, deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate shall not be made.

It appearing to the HON. J. A. HUTTON, Judge of said Court, by the petition this day presented and filed by W. H. ASHLEY, the Administrator of the Estate of A. L. ASHLEY, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell a part of the real estate, to pay the debts outstauding against the deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of the administration.

It is therefore ordered by the said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of MARCH, A.D. 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court at Woodland, in said County of Yolo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administration to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week four successive weeks in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in said Yolo County.

J. A. HUTTON, Probate Judge.

Dated Feb. 11th, 1875.
[SEAL.]
Attest: A true copy.
fe12-5t D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

Certificate of Copartnership.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, WALTER S. HUSTON, residing at the Town of Knights Landing, County of Yolo, ROBERT M. HUSTON, residing at the Town of Knights Landing, County of Yolo, EDWIN T. HUSTON, residing in the Town of Knights Landing, County of Yolo, in the State of California, do hereby certify and declare that we have organized and formed ourselves into a copartnership, and we covenant and agree each with the other, to be copartners for the purpose of carrying and conducting the business of General Merchandise in the Town of Knights Lanuing, County of Yolo and State of California, under the firm name and style of HUSTON BROTHERS.

That the principal place of business of said copartnership is situated at the Town of Knights Landing, County of Yolo, and State aforesaid.

That the names of all the persons interested as partners in such business are above stated and signed hereto, and that such partnership will continue and be in force until further notice by us.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this first day of February, A.D. 1875.

WALTER SCOTT HUSTON, [SEAL.]
ROBERT MANLIUS HUSTON, [SEAL.]
EDWIN THOMAS HUSTON, [SEAL.]

Duly acknowledged before CHAS. T. REED, Notary Public, Feb. 1, 1875.

(Indorsed) Filed February 8th, 1875.
fe12-5t D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. H. DAVIS & CO., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of MR. W. LAMBERT from said firm.

C. H. DAVIS and JAMES VEIRS will continue the business under the same name and style, to whom all bills owing by the late firm should be presented, and who alone are authorized to collect bills due the same.

his
W. X LAMBERT,
mark.
C. H. DAVIS,
J. VEIRS.

fe26-1m

Notice of Lost Certificate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I will make application to the Register of the State Land Office of the State of California on SATURDAY, APRIL 3d, 1875, at 12 M., for a Duplicate Certificate of Purchase of Certificate No. 2499, lost, issued to HANS C. BARGER, for the southeast ¼ of section 33, and the southwest ¼ of section 34, all in Township 8 north, range 3 east, Mount Diablo Meridian, lying and being in Yolo County.

HANS C. BARGER,
By ERNST POTEN, his Attorney in fact.
March 3d, 1875. mh5-4t

NEW STOCK

—OF—

CARPETS!

FOR SPRING TRADE,

ARRIVING DAILY!

—ALSO—

PAPER HANGINGS

—AND—

DECORATIONS,

PICTURES, FRAMES, ETC.

Now is the time to see

NEW STYLES & PATTERNS

At Low Prices!

WE DEFY COMPETITION

—AND SELL AT—

The Lowest Prices on the Pacific Coast.

B. COHEN,

(SUCCESSOR TO WM. SHARP & CO.,)

No. 115 and 117 J Street,

Between Fourth and Fifth,

SACRAMENTO.

mh5-3m

SELLING OUT

—AND—

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS!

The undersigned will sell off their entire stock of Tinware, Stoves, Water Pipes, etc., etc., at the lowest possible rates, as they desire to close out the stock as soon as possible for cash, and retire from the business.

The BUILDING AND LOT will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply at the Store.

All parties indebted to us are requested to come forward and settle immediately.

mh5-tf ROSENKRANS & KUHN.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, on west line of Town of Woodland—1½ acres. For particulars, apply on the premises to [1]ja27] A. B. GRIGGS.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, March 12th, 1875.

Town and County Matters

CAL. P. R. R. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M. Passenger.	Freight.	P.M. Passenger.
Going South..	6:20	6:50	3:48
" North...	11:44	9:33	8:49

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Passenger.	Passenger.
Going South..11:29 A.M.	Going North..5:09 P.M.

Train leaving Woodland at 11:44 A.M. connects with Boat at Knight's Landing for Colusa every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

LOOKING FOR LOCATIONS.—We learn from Mr. H. S. Brown, that among many others who have been looking through Yolo county with a view to locating, Messrs. T. H. Coleman and G. Hostetter, both lately from Missouri, have been stopping with him for a short time, and express themselves highly pleased with this locality. One thing is certain, there is no better farming country than this in the world, and we have no fears as to its filling up rapidly enough with a discriminating, well-to-do, sensible people. We have roamed about a good deal at one time and another, but we have not yet found a more desirable locality, all things considered, than Yolo County.

PERSONAL.—Mr. M. J. Edgar, general subscription and travelling agent for the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* and *Morning Call*, paid our towna visit recently and made detours to various points within the county, seeing that local agencies are in good working order, etc. The papers for which our old friend is general agent are both too well known for any eulogizing from us to benefit them. They are getting a great many of the late *Union* subscribers, and we are satisfied that, except as to the difference of local interest of the *Bulletin* and *Call* from that of the *Union*, those who take them will not be disappointed, or if so, favorably.

BLIND BOYS' CONCERT.—Wm. Smith and Lewie Andrews propose to give a vocal and instrumental concert early in April, in which they will be aided by the musical talent of our town. These poor boys are totally blind and were turned out of the Asylum at the late fire, losing nearly all their clothing and effects. They are deserving the sympathy of the community, and we have no doubt their concert will be well patronized.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The fine new Congregational Church of this place will be dedicated on Thursday next, March 18th, on which occasion there will be very impressive dedication services, the resident pastor, Rev. Mr. Banfield, expecting foreign assistance. We learn that the choir are also making preparations for special choral services, which will add interest to the ceremonies.

ANNIVERSARY CONCERT.—On Sunday evening next the anniversary concert of the Woodland Methodist Episcopal Sunday School will take place in the Church. The concert will of course be public and no charge for admission. The children sing well, and will be aided by others, so that altogether it will no doubt be a very enjoyable concert both to the scholars and the public.

PANDERING TO BOTH.—The *Mail* is doubtful whether the Republican or the Independent party is going to be uppermost in this county, and hence is trying to carry water on both shoulders. This *may* win, financially, but what can be thought of such a paper by honest men of either party?

PLOW TRAIN.—A construction train passed up the railroad on Tuesday last with gangs of men, horses, plows, etc. They are plowing along the inside of the fences so as to turn under the grass and guard against the fire from the engines destroying fences and crops. A wise precaution.

RACE.—On the 30th of April, proximo, there will be a running race over Brown's Track, near this place, mile heats, best two in three, for all horses owned and raised in Yolo county. Posters are out announcing the particulars.

NOT DEAD.—C. Lutzelberger writes to the *Mail* denying the newspaper rumor that Jake Marzolf, of this place, is dead. On the contrary, he is in the German Hospital at San Francisco and improving.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The Seventh Day Adventists of Woodland will hold their next quarterly meeting on Saturday and Sunday, March 20th and 21st, when it is expected eminent preachers will be present.

"SELLING OUT."—This time it is Mr. Haines, of Cottonwood. He is determined to close out the dry goods, boots, hats and notion departments at "less than San Francisco cost." Give him a call.

CALICO BALL.—There will be a Calico Ball at Central Hall, Friday evening, March 19th, to which the public are invited by the Committee. Hours—commence at 8, close at 1:30.

MOUNTAIN ROAD.—See the notice of the Supervisors asking for proposals to grade the road to the summit, to connect with the road to be built from the quicksilver mines of Napa county.

NORTHER.—We have been having a north wind for two or three days. It dries the surface of the ground, but will do no material damage if we get rain within a few days.

RETURNED.—John Hollingsworth and son, who have been on a trip East and South have returned well and hearty and glad to get back to Woodland again.

Rules of Woodland Cemetery.

The Board of Trustees of Woodland Cemetery have adopted the following rules for the sale of lots, the Registration of deceased persons for whose remains application is made for interment, and regulating the manner of burial, etc.:

The Board of Trustees of Woodland Cemetery shall appoint a suitable person to Superintend the Cemetery under the direction of the Board, who shall hold his position at the pleasure of the Board.

It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to exercise a general supervision of the Cemetery. He shall keep a book in which shall be recorded the names of all persons buried in the Cemetery, their age, sex, race, where born, and cause of death (if known), the number of lot and block in which such interment is made.

The Superintendent shall have power to sell any vacant lot in the Cemetery at the price fixed by the Board of Trustees, and shall on receipt of the money, give to the party purchasing such lot, a certificate of the No. of lot and block and the amount of money received. He shall at the expiration of each month report such sales to the President of the Board who shall issue deeds for said lots, providing the whole amount of money charged for said lots has been paid.

Lots heretofore applied for and remaining unpaid sixty days from this date, and lots hereafter applied for, and remaining unpaid said length of time, will be declared forfeited, and the Superintendent, with the sanction of the Board of Trustees, may remove any bodies remaining in said lots to another location and sell such lots to any purchaser.

It shall not be lawful to bury the remains of any deceased person in said Woodland Cemetery until the person having contol of such, present to the Superintendent a certificate from the attending physician during the last illness, stating the name, race, sex, place, and cause of death of such deceased person, and when no such medical certificate can be obtained, then the person having charge of such dedeceased person shall make such statement.

No remains of any deceased person shall be removed or disinterred, until application therefore be made to the Supertendent, stating the place to which such remains are to be removed.

The top of every coffin deposited in the ground shall be at least four feet beneath the natural surface thereof.

No person shall bury or cause to be buried the body of any deceased person without first notifying the Superintendent, who shall cause to be placed at the head of each grave the name, date and age of such deceased person.

A violation of any of these rules will subject the offender to such penalty as a court of competent jurisdiction may inflict.

Approved Feb. 20th, 1875,

JASON WATKINS,
President Board of Trustees.
J. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

ROLL OF HONOR of the Woodland Public School for the month ending March 1st, 1875:

ADVANCED GRADE.

May Dumont	98	Clara Barney	99
Salina Hafky	93	Annie Barney	99
Chas. Kellogg	97	Stephen Sill	97

FIRST GRADE.

Katie Dewey	99	Spencer Dunphey	92
Josie Callen	98	Elsworth Hopkins	96
Theresa Berg	87	Carey Barney	95
Belle Sovereign	92	Jabez Burns	96
Mary Franklin	70	Neddie Johnson	87
Hattie Lee	92	Alex Murray	84
Emma Krellenberg	97	Robert Simmons	98
Lina Burns	93	Cyrus Newton	86
Eulia Gilmore	91	Jesse Strong	72
Minnie DeLong	92	Zimri Goin	68
Mary Emerick	95	Frank Westcott	78
Maria Eldridge	97		

F. A. PEDLER, Principal.

SECOND DIVISION OF FIRST GRADE.

Thomas Hughes	100	Wm. Simmons	94
Fernando Ruggles	100	Thomas Elliott	94
Minnie Lodge	100	Henry Schindler	93
George Tilley	100	Russel Blowers	92
Alfred Hudson	98	Willie Bates	92
Eugene Johnson	98	Susan Kelley	92
Cora E. Selby	98	Helen Lee	92
Nellie Beach	98	Mary Clark	92
Grace Harlan	98	Charles Dunphey	92
Porter Stollings	98	Elsworth Mudget	92
Willie Lodge	97	Frank Sprague	90
Harry Leland	96	George Knox	90
Ella Richardson	95		

MRS. J. M. MARTIN, Teacher.

SECOND GRADE.

Jennie Yerby	100	Clara Brown	90
Mary Smith	100	Frank Schardin	100
Jessie Smith	99	Edward Morin	96
Dema Dewey	99	James Roller	90
Belle Rupley	98	Otto Hoernlein	92
Elizabeth Dinsdale	96	Vivian Sears	94

M. E. FREEMAN, Teacher.

FIRST DIVISION OF THIRD GRADE.

Emma Donoho	100	Annie Beamis	96
Annie Clark	100	Aby Alexander	96
Nancy Gannil	99	Albert Frese	95
Cecelia Taylor	99	Henry Curran	95
Willie Kean	99	Joe Emerick	95
Albert Hoernlein	99	Bennie Alexander	95
Grant Robinson	99	Katie Beamis	97
Minnie Tackney	98	Fanny Myres	94
Belle Kalbaugh	98	Katie Fern	94
Sattie Wall	98	Rachel Lasky	94
Lizzie Fern	98	Julius Hafky	94
Mattie Lee	98	George Ruggles	94
Arthur Eldridge	98	Lydia Dunphey	93
Thomas Schindler	97	Willie Smith	93
Thomas Dinsdale	97	Willie Thomas	93
Melvin Kiefer	97	Charlie Hiller	92
Jakie Berg	97	Delilah Roller	92
Francis Newton	96	Otto Packard	92
Minnie McAvoy	96	Mahalor Roller	91
Arthur Howlett	90	Joe Ball	90

Miss M. C. BELL, Teacher.

SECOND DIVISION OF THIRD GRADE.

	Deportment.	Scholarship.
Kittie Huscroft	95	95
Minnie McEvoy	95	95
Carrie Hadsell	95	94
Carrie Leland	95	93
Cornelia Strong	95	92
Viola Packard	95	92
Gertie Peirson	95	92
Rachel Dryfus	95	92
Hattie Saunders	94	92
Luella Stotenberg	94	90
Edith Moses	94	88
Luenna Stotenberg	94	87
Orlena Montgomery	93	90
Mary Dorty	90	94
Etta Weaver	90	90
Jennie Lee	90	85
Nellie Leland	89	88
Grace DeLong	88	86
Mary Martin	88	86
Mary Miller	86	86
Mary Tully	85	85
Josiah Allison	95	95
Sterling Arnhart	95	93
Dexter Dunphey	95	89
Chester Holland	95	86
Robert Graham	94	85
Fred. Andrews	94	91
James Eaton	94	88
Arthur Powers	93	86
Fred. McLeary	92	90
Frank Moses	90	95
Stewart Montgomery	90	85
George Batchelor	89	90
Frank Schriter	89	87
Charlie Boots	85	85
Clarence Freman	88	88

FLORENCE PEEK, Teacher.

THIRD AND FOURTH DIV'S OF THIRD GRADE.

Ada Music	100	Mary Lee	90
Marion Mitchell	100	H. Montgomery	94
Mary Music	100	Flora Berg	92
Mary Arnhart	100	William Music	100
Sarah Glaze	100	Joseph Dinzler	100
Mattie Morin	100	Albert White	98
Eliza Johnson	98	Jesse Ammons	94
Lillie Hoernlein	96	Frank Eddy	96
Sarah Dorety	92	Reese Yerby	95
Elenora Boggs	96	Monroe Martin	95
Allie Hall	92	Freddie Donoho	98
Alice Daley	98	George Bullock	98
Mary Daley	98	Flint Moses	88
Louisa Krellenberg	90	Thomas Looman	92

MRS. A. A. DELONG, Teacher.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—There is a good deal of inquiry lately in this vicinity for ranches, large and small, for different kinds of farming, as also for desirable town property. Frost & Bush are agents for a large amount of both classes of property, and can furnish information to purchasers that is entirely reliable and will enable them to make the most suitable selections. Office in Bank Building.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met on Monday last, March 8th, all present.

Bids received for building bridge at Hext Bros. were received as follows: J. W. Tilley, $725; W. D. Fisher, $6.90 per running foot; B. B. Jackson, $1,050—Contract awarded to J. W. Tilley, and 40 days allowed to complete the work.

Davisville and South Putah road—Hearing of viewers' report continued till 2d Monday in April. The same order was made in reference to Davisville and Tule road. The report of viewers on Davisville road west was approved and overseer directed to open the same.

Road Overseer Steiner directed to collect money subscribed toward grading road from Rupley's to Brown's Corners, and pay same into the treasury.

March 9th.—Duplicate warrant issued in lieu of warrant 884, lost, in favor of B. H. Roseberry, for $9.60.

The sum of $210 was appropriated in favor of W. M. Jakson for graveling Clanton road—to gravel 4 inches deep and 15 feet wide.

Road Overseer directed to raise the grade from Rupley's to Brown's Corners.

County Surveyor reported work on Rupley and Brown road completed according to contract and order drawn in favor of J. M. Cofer for contract price, $295.

County Surveyor directed to establish section line running south from Brown's Corners, a distance of two miles.

Grading road east of Woodland referred to Supervisor J. K. Smith.

Lambert & DeWitt appeared for A. W. Strong in matter of Willow Slough road, offering to refund money received for damages, provided the road was changed. No action taken.

Report of viewers of Grafton and S. P. Barnes' road received; hearing set for 2 P.M. April 12. Non-consenting land owners to be notified.

Report of viewers of Grafton and Oakvale road No. 2 received; hearing set for 10 A.M. April 13th. Notices to be issued.

Report of viewers of Grafton and Foothills road received; hearing set for 2 P.M. April 13th. Notices to be issued.

Report of viewers of Kach road received; hearing set for 3 P.M. April 13th. Notices to be issued.

Ordered that $50 be appropriated semi-annually for care of child in charge of Mrs. Dollarhide until $300 be expended—commencing March 1st, 1875. Mrs. Lodge was allowed $20 per month.

Supervisor J. K. Smith was authorized to have the County Hospital whitewashed. Hospital Warden allowed $50 for contingent expenses.

Clerk directed not to allow papers to be taken from the Supervisors' office.

Laura Braun was refunded $3 tax money erroneously paid.

Ordered that the dog taxes collected be apportioned to the County Fund and applied to orders issued prior to Jan. 1st, 1875. Five hundred dog tax receipts ordered printed.

Opening of bids for building road across mountains to west line of county continued to 2d Monday in April—advertisement also to continue.

Bids received for building Court Yard gates examined, but all rejected on ground that they were too high.

An appropriation of $100 was made in favor of Wm. McLain to enable him to have an operation performed on his eyes—warrant to issue when an equal amount is subscribed by citizens of Woodland. [More than that amount has already been subscribed.]

Adjourned to Second Monday in April.

ROAD MATTERS.—The Cañon road matter was up before the Supervisors on Tuesday last and hearing postponed to April 12th. Some months ago Commissioners were appointed to examine into the feasibility of constructing a road from the mouth of Cache Creek Cañon to the west county line and present their views to the Board. The Commissioners reported and the Board ordered a survey of the route recommended by them, but instead of surveying that route another was selected which started into the hills some 2½ miles further up the valley, and passing over a more rugged and circuitous route than that recommended by the Commissioners, one that is longer, cannot be made as good, and will cost a good deal more to construct. This has undoubtedly arisen from a misunderstanding, and from not having at least one of the commissioners with the surveying party. But it is not yet too late to remedy the error. In the meantime efforts will be made to unite the different interests on the Napa side, so as to act harmoniously and build their end of the road and thus insure themselves and Yolo county easy transit to and fro. The road ought to be put through if it costs the county heavily.

A NEEDED ROAD.—No action was had before the Supervisors in relation to the Davisville and South Putah road. The matter was postponed till next meeting. It should be put through at any reasonable cost.

EPISCOPAL PREACHING.—Rev. Mr. Cornell will preach at Templar Hall on Sunday next, March 14th, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. All are invited.

WHEAT.—The rate here is now $1.40 to $1.42 per cental—the latter figure for extra.

THE AMERICAN SARDINE CO.'S Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

For the very best Photographs, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery with an Elevator 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

VERY GOOD.—A prominent legal gentleman of Woodland, having a case to attend to in a neighboring city, and knowing there would be numerous calls, professional and otherwise, at his office during his absence, pinned the following notice on the office door before starting on the morning train, where one of our reporters discovered it:

MARCH 8TH, 1875.

I go to-day to Napa City,
Where men are wise and women witty;
But, if good luck I do not lack,
To-night you may expect me back.

If cash and clients both I find,
Lively the legal mill shall grind;
Friends, foes, acquaintances and strangers,
Shrewd middle men and wealthy Grangers.

May my best services command
If they will pay me cash in hand.
Upon the meanest man in town
I will not cast an angry frown
If he will pay me money down.

I'll meet him with a smiling face
Think "mean the man not mean the case."

HILL'S MANUAL—GET IT.—In a former issue we endeavored to speak in proper terms of that truly valuable work, entitled "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms." And we would now advise our friends, when that book is presented by the canvasser for examination not to turn away, but to promptly examine it; and from a careful perusal of the work we are convinced that by so doing they will readily perceive that the use of the book will always be of far more practical value to them than either the use or interest of the small sum of money asked for it. In a few days Mr. Johnson has sold nearly a hundred copies in this place, Davisville and Capay, to leading citizens of those localities.

ROLL OF HONOR of Liberty School for the month ending February 26th, 1875:

FIRST GRADE.

Charles Hannum	100	Annie Nager	95
Mattie Hannum	95	Emily Nuger	90
Mary Bemerly	95	Joseph Abele	90

SECOND GRADE.

Julia Hadley	99	Lewis Abele	96
James Hannum	92	Willie Kaltz	97
Nettie Muntz	98	Emile Kaltz	95
Lorena Phelps	98		

THIRD GRADE.

Eddie Kaltz	90	Emma Schneegas	95
Ellen Kaltz	92	Nellie Hadley	90
Freddie Metschar	95	Joseph Taylor	94
Mary Schmidt	94	Caroline Schneegas	90
Frank Metschar	93	Willie Metschar	90
Nettie Bemmerly	92		

J. W. MARTIN, Teacher.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.—L. Kaminsky having determined to start for Europe as soon as he can close out his business, is offering all his goods in the boot and shoe line at unusually low prices.

IMPORTANT.—Endorsed by the Medical profession. DR. WW. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest. DR. TOWNLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE cures in one MINUTE. fe12-20w²

NONE but a physician knows how much a reliable *alterative* is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere, there are multitudes who suffer from complaints that nothing but an *alterative* cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise, because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, DR. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, have supplied a COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, which proves to be the long-desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in the market is that it *cures* the disease for which it is recommended, while they may not. We are assured of this fact by more than one intelligent physician in his neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Farmer.*

BORN.

Six miles southwest of Woodland, March 7th, to the wife of F. A. Bullard, a Son.

It is Asserted as a Fact

That every canvasser who has turned his attention to the introduction of the New Family Sewing Machine in his locality, or who has been fortunate enough to secure an agency, has outstripped the best efforts in making money of the old and tried Agents of the high-priced machines, which latter they now replace. The demand is enormous, and sales so rapid and money made so readily with so little effort that Farmers, Tradesmen, Speculators, &c., are flocking into the business as fast as they can secure territory and get their goods on the ground to supply anxious customers. It is marvelous how these machines sell when exhibited, it being a recognized fact that people will buy the best at the lowest price. It certainly is the Machine of the times and does the same work as other Machines at $80.00 or $90.00, and we really believe it would sell just as readily at double, and then not cost half the usual price of so good an article, for it is astonishing to see the vast amount of labor it performs at so low a cost. The inventors are daily inundated with testimonials of the worth of their new Machines which so suddenly and successfully bounded into popular favor. It proves to be just what is wanted every day, by every one, everywhere, who has a family. It has attained an enviable reputation in many thousands of homes and factories, for its solid strength, power, rapidity, simplicity, certainty, and ease of operation with extreme beauty, fineness and reliability of its sewing; while the wonderful low price (Twenty Dollars for a Large and complete Sewing Machine with a strong table and treadle), places all idea of competition entirely out of the question. It stands alone in its merits and price. We advise you to invest in one at once for your Wife, Daughter, Mother, Sister or Lady Friend and make a home happy, or put them in your factory, or what is better if you are lucky enough, secure an agency, if there is none in your town, and make money yourself. The many new attachments for doing extra fine, skilful and difficult work, are a surprise in their simplicity of construction and far below even "grange prices," and will be delivered safe at your door, no matter how remote you may reside, if you write for them. Address, J. THOMSON, HANNA & Co., 907 Broadway, N.Y. mh5-1y

A Royal Organ.

The stomach has been well named a "royal organ," since it sways and controls the entire system, every gland, tissue and nerve sympathizing with it as the servants of a prince sympathize with their master. Each one of them is fed and sustained by it—even the brain itself, the centre of sensation, is absolutely dependent upon it for sustenance. Consequently, when the stomach fails to perform its all-important office, the subordinate organs also falter in their duty. The reason why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have such a wonderously beneficial effect upon the general health, and are such a reliable preventive of disease, is that they speedily overcome weakness or disorders of the stomach, and thus insure complete nourishment of the entire system and a healthful performance of its various functions. Unlike those stimulants whose alcholic principle is unmodified by judicious medication, the spiritous basis of these Bitters, which is of the purest description, holds in solution herbal alteratives and invigorants to which a foremost rank has been assigned in materia medica. But it is not alone the fact that these sovereign botanic elements enter into the composition of the Bitters that constitutes them such a benign tonic and corrective, but also that they are so happily combined that the full effect of each is exerted upon the disordered or debilitated system. The digestive and secretive organs are the first to experience the beneficent operation, which extends, by sympathy, to the brain, the nerves and the circulation. The influence thus exerted is fruitful of those great sanitary results which have built up the reputation of this truly national medicine. mr5

CAPAY RAILROAD.—Driven to action by operations in other directions, our business men are bestirring themselves in relation to the Capay and Elkhorn railroad so long talked of, and now it begins to look like business. $100,000 in substantial subscriptions will insure the building of the road. Some three-fourths of this amount has been signed, and the Cañon folks have not as yet done much, having waited to see what could be done elsewhere on the line first. The matter will now be brought home to them, and we expect to hear that the whole amount asked for will be subscribed within a few days. Immediate action is necessary if the road is desired, or the extension of the Vacaville and Winters railroad will cut off the necessity, and it is thought that line will surely be continued if this is not built first. The Cañon folks must see that it will be for their interest to subscribe to this line, as it will have the advantage for them of connecting with the county seat. We sincerely hope the effort that is now being made will be a success.

LEMON juice used as a gargle is said by a French physician to be a specific against diptheria and similar throat troubles, which he has successfully used for eighteen years.

Yolo Planing Mill,
MACHINE SHOP,
—AND—
Manufactory for Elevators and Self-Feeders for Threshing Machines,
COR. OF OAK AVENUE AND RAILROAD STS.,
One Block South of Hesperian College.

The undersigned hereby notifies the public that he has purchased the Yolo Planing Mill and added to it a Machine and Blacksmith Shop, made extensive repairs and improvements and put in new and improved machines with a view to establishing a

MANUFACTORY FOR ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And to do a General Milling Business in all its Departments.

Doors, Sash, Casings, Inside Finish, Brackets, Scroll Sawing, Wood and Iron Turning, Boring out Steam Cylinders and Douglas Pumps (of any size), Door and Window Frames and Moldings of all kinds made to order, Etc., Etc.

CONTRACTING AND JOBBING

Left to Contractors, House Builders and Carpenters, whose patronage is especially solicited, and

Good Work Guaranteed!

As None but First-Class Workmen will be employed. Besides, he is prepared to do

BLACKSMITHING!

AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
—AND—
STEAM ENGINES!

Will Manufacture Harrows, Cultivators, and anything in his line of business that may be ordered, at as reasonable rates as can be done in San Francisco.
ja2-3m **BYRON JACKSON.**

Selling Out!
SELLING OUT!!
SELLING OUT!!
TO CLOSE BUSINESS
—AT THE—
S. F. AUCTION STORE,
WOODLAND,
On Account of Ill Health.

We have determined to dispose of our Entire Stock of

CLOTHING!
DRY GOODS!
BOOTS AND SHOES!
HATS!
FURNISHING GOODS!
GLASSWARE!
CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.,
At the Most Reasonable Rates.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
—MUST BE SOLD—
AT ANY PRICE,
As we are bound to close the business on account of the ill health of the managing proprietor.

Here is a splendid chance for BARGAINS!

The public are invited to come and see for themselves.

☞ All persons indebted to our firm are requested to call and settle immediately.

GOSLINER & CO.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BANK,
MAIN STREET.
Woodland, January 8th, 1875. ja8

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.
AITKEN & LUCE,
Premium Pioneer Marble Works,
177 K. ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH,
SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Washstands, Etc., Etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble. Marble at Wholesale and Retail.

JNO. H. BROGAN, Undertaker,
AGENT AT WOODLAND.
fe13-3m

Bronze Turkeys.
12 Gobblers from 8 to 20 months old, 22 to 40 lbs each, for sale now. Hens 14 to 16 lbs.

Emden Geese.
40 to 50 pounds per pair at maturity.

BLACK CAYUGA DUCKS,
Games, Brahmas, Leghorns, Houdans, Bantams, etc.

Eggs, fresh, pure, true to name; well-packed so as to hatch after arrival.

For Illustrated Circular and Price-List, Address
. M. EYRE, Napa, Cal.

FERRETS. RABBITS. PIGEONS.

Please state where you saw this advertisement. fe26-3m

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED any one desiring to buy some nice furniture, embracing Sitting-Room and Bed-Room Furniture and Kitchen Utensils.

Will be sold at private sale, and can be seen between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

☞ For particulars, inquire at this office. fe19-tf

L. Machefert's
JEWELRY STORE,
MAIN STREET, (UNDER CRAFT HOTEL).

GOLD WATCHES
For Ladies and Gents,
GOLD CHAINS,
Vest, Long, and Necklace,
AMERICAN & SWISS SILVER WATCHES
COIN SILVER CHAINS,
Latest Style Gold Sets,
EARRINGS AND PINS,
GOLD CUFF PINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
GLOVE FASTENERS,
SHAWL PINS
AND LOCKETS,
Gents' Gold Pins, Collar Buttons and Shirt Studs,
DIAMOND, RUBY, EMERALD, AMETHYST, ONYX, CAMEO, GARNET, PEARL, PLAIN & ENGRAVED RINGS
Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Castors, Card Receivers, Etc.,
Coin Silver Spoons, Forks, Card Cases, Thimbles, Etc.,
GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,
Spectacles and Eye Glasses, in Gold, Silver, Rubber and Steel,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Albums, Chromos, Frames, Knives, Guns and Pistols.
Florence Sewing Machines.
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRS DONE IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.
L. MACHEFERT,
de13-3m Main Street.

H. WACHHORST,
IMPORTING WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
79 J street, Sacramento,
BET. THIRD AND FOURTH,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.
Ornamented and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade like coin quality of Silver Forks and Spoons.
JEWELRY. My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS. An endless variety of every description, from Plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
CHAINS. Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain, and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.
SUNDRIES. Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.
WATCHES. Chronometers, Chronographs, (quarter and one-fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will forward to any part of the country at factory prices.
CLOCKS. From the plainest to the finest French Pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell cheaper than any other dealer here.
Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.
79 J street, between 3d and 4th.
de20-3m

Furniture & Undertaker's
ESTABLISHMENT!
P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
FURNITURE AND BEDDING!

A large assortment always on hand, which will be sold at reasonable prices!
—ALSO—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER,

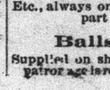
Having recently purchased the fine new Hearse and Stock of Coffins with the business heretofore conducted by J. H. BROGAN, I am prepared to supply Coffins and Hearse for Funerals anywhere in this vicinity.
Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,
Opp. Pockman's Livery Stables,
de11-3m WOODLAND.

J. MCNEIL, Sacramento. L. S. ADAMS, San Francisco.
Adams, McNeil & CO.,

IMPORTERS
—AND—
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
SACRAMENTO,
Cor. Front and L Streets.
de18-3m

OTTO HANSON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 106 J STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth. - Sacramento,
Has greatly reduced the price of
GENTS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.
GREAT REDUCTION
In all the Fashionable Materials.
☞ A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of the best quality. de18

C. H. DAVIS. JAS. VEIRS.
WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.
CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.



Good Beef,
MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,
Constantly on hand. ja10-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,
First Street,
Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.
O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.
A Supply of
Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,
Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.
Balls and Parties
Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. fe21

J. L. Simpson,
DRUGGIST,
GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
TOILET PERFUMES,
For the Handkerchief,
Hair Oils, Soaps, Hair Brushes,
ETC., ETC.
A FINE STOCK OF
School Books,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
Initial Note, Diaries, Etc.
ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Glass, Cigars, Tobacco,
LEGAL BLANKS.
Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,
Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,
COGNAC BRANDY,
Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.
All of the purest quality for medicinal use.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist
J. L. SIMPSON,
(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,
de19-3m WOODLAND.

WOODLAND POULTRY YARDS!
Unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED YARDS IN THE EAST!
FOWLS for SALE:
BUFF, WHITE, BLACK
AND PARTRIDGE
COCHINS!
DARK & LIGHT BRAHMAS!
White and Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Polands, Houdans, and
GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS!
Reduced Price!
BRONZE TURKEYS AND ROUEN DUCKS!
Eggs from $3 to $6 per doz.
Address, **DR. W. J. PRATHER,**
ja15-3m Woodland, Cal.

TO THE LADIES
—OF—
Woodland and Yolo County!
MRS. OGBURN,
Milliner & Dressmaker,

Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same
N.B.—Particular attention given to
DRESSMAKING!
Also, Agency of the
New Weed Sewing Machine!
mh4 One of the most reliable in use.

Fits Cured Free!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.
FREE!
The only cost being the Express charges, which owing to my large business, are small. DR. PRICE is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of
FITS OR EPILEPSY
A study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.
Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he
WILL CURE YOU.
No matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Circulars and testimonials sent with
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Postoffice direction, and
Address,
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
ja8-52t 67 William Street, New York.

TREES, SHRUBBERY, PLANTS,
BULBS, FLOWERS, SEEDS, ETC.

I have on hand a large lot of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees,
Shrubbery, in great variety,
Plants, Bulbs, Flowers, Seeds and all things generally found in a well regulated Nursery Establishment. Everything warranted to be as represented.
ORDERS FROM A DISTANCE
Will be promptly attended to—no charge for packing and shipping.
I shall sell all my stuff at the lowest living rates,
For Cash Only.
LOCATION—At the old stand in front of the College, next to Prior's Harness Shop, Main Street, Woodland, where the public are

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, March 12th, 1875.

The Church Organ.

BY CHARLIE CHATSWORTH.

[Published by Request.]

They've got a bran new organ, Sue,
For all their fuss and search,
They've done just as they said they'd do,
And fetched it into church:
They're bound the critter shall be seen,
And on the preacher's right
They've hoisted up their new machine
In everybody's sight.
They've got a chorister and choir,
Ag'in my voice and vote,
For it was never my desire
To praise the Lord by note.

I've been a sister, good and true,
For five and twenty year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
And prayed my duty clear.
I've sung the hymns both slow and quick,
Just as the preacher read,
And twice when Deacon Tubbs was sick,
I took the fork and led.
And now their bold, new fangled ways
Is coming all about,
And I, right in my latter days,
Am fairly crowded out.

To-day the preacher—good old dear—
With tears all in his eyes,
Read: "I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies;"
I al'ays liked that blessed hymn,
I s'pose I al'ays will;
It sometimes gratifies my whim
In good old Cantonville:
But when the choir got up to sing
I could not catch a word;
They sung the most outlandish thing
A body ever heard.

Some worldly chaps was standing near,
And when I see them grin,
I bid farewell to every fear,
And boldly waded in.
I thought I'd chase their tune along,
And tried with all my might,
But though my voice is good and strong,
I could'nt steer it right;
When they was high, then I was low,
And also contrawise,
An' I too fast, or they too slow,
To "mansions in the skies."

And after every verse, you know,
They play a little tune
I did'nt understand, and so
I started on too soon.
I pitched it pretty middlin' high,
I fetched a lusty tone,
But oh, alas! I found that I
Was singin' there alone!
They laughed a little, I am told,
But I had done my best,
And not a wave of trouble rolled
Across my peaceful breast.

And sister Brown—I could but look—
She sits right front of me;
She never was a singing book,
An' never meant to be;
But then she al'ays tried to do
The best she could she said—
She understood the time right through,
And kept it with her head;
But when she tried this morning, oh,
I had to laugh or cough;
It kep' her head a bobbin' so,
It e'en a'most came off.

And Deacon Tubbs—he all broke down,
As one might well suppose,
He took one look at Sister Brown,
And meekly scratched his nose.
He calmly looked his hymn book through,
And laid it on the seat,
And then a pensive sigh he drew,
And looked completely beat;
He did'nt sin, he did'nt shout,
He did'nt try to rise,
But drawed his red bandanner out,
And wiped his weeping eyes.

General Items.

SAN FRANCISCO will celebrate St. Patrick's day in style.

THERE were 2,159 buildings erected in San Francisco in 1874

THE State Penitentiary is now in charge of Lieutenant-Governor Irwin.

IT has been estimated that the great American nation smokes 5,128,000 cigars a day,

THE choice that is being forced upon the people, is between General Grant and general prosperity.

GRADING was commenced on the extension of the Vaca Valley Railroad to Winters', on Putah creek.

A VERY aged colored man named Blue, 120 years old, died at Preston, near Halifax, Nova Scotia, lately.

THE British Government has granted $5,000 to secure observations of the total eclipse of the sun in April next.

THE young men of Suisun have raised $80 by subscription, for the purpose of organizing a brass band in that town.

THE Italian bark Giovanna has been wrecked off Cape Cod. All on board except the steward —fifteen persons—perished.

IF your peach trees have the curl leaf, lose no time, scarify the trunk and branches, and the trouble will be avoided.

NEARLY sixteen inches of rain has fallen at Dixon this season. The last showers were much needed and did much good.

THE President has signed the bill granting to railroads right of way through public lands, and the bill admitting Colorado as a State.

THE House Election or Force bill was read a first and second times in the Senate. Beyond this the Senate took no action, and it therefore failed.

SEVERAL newspaper publishers in Chicago have been indicted before the Grand Jury for publishing the Louisville lottery advertisements.

SENATOR Johnson pronounces as forgeries the letters and telegrams recently published as emanating from him, criticising the Democratic party.

THE House of Representatives, of Alabama, by a unanimous vote expelled a negro named Gaskin for proposing to do certain things in his legislative capacity for $300.

IT is said that Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the lady who slew Crittenden, her married lover, has got rich by investments in mining stocks during the recent bonanza excitement.

SINCE January 1st $2,780,000 has been loaned out on real estate in San Francisco by the Savings Banks, other corporations and private capitalists, at from 8 to 12 per cent. per annum.

FIFTY thousand cords of railroad wood will be cut in the vicinity of Truckie during the Summer. "Chinese cheap labor" will cut, split, and pile up this wood at $1 75 and $1 85 per cord.

AMONG important Pacific Coast bills passed at the end of the session, and have become laws, was the bill providing for the coinage of 20-cent pieces, to be a legal tender to the amount of $5.

THE dwelling house and contents on the old Button ranch, between Dixon and Maine Prairie were destroyed by fire March 4th. A defective flue is supposed to have been the origin of the fire. Loss, $1,200.

OWING to the strike of operatives at Fall River, Mass., six mills have stopped, the monthly pay-rolls of which amount to over $90,000. An assessment on the working operatives is ordered by the Union.

GENERAL John C. Fremont went through the bonanza mines the other day. He says that on his return from the East he will locate permanently in Washoe. He is to be elected an honorary member of the Washoe Pioneer Society.

THE first result of the Civil Rights bill occurred at the Memphis Theater Wednesday night. Two colored men who had purchased tickets for the dress circle applied for admission and were refused, and their money was returned.

OF all the new Senators ex-President Andy Johnson, the new Democratic Senator from Tennessee, was the only one whose appearance called forth applause of the galleries; and he was by his brother Senators the best welcomed among the lot.

THE new Encyclopedia Britannica says: If the natural resources of America were fully developed, it would afford sustenance to 3,6 0,000,000 inhabitants—a number nearly five times as great as the entire mass of human beings now existing on the globe.

AT the railroad shop at Sacramento are being built 24 passenger and 250 freight cars. Work is being pushed rapidly, the intention being to have all completed in time to accommodate the travel and freight, which are expected to be greater during the coming year than at any previous time.

KANSAS City is becoming deeply involved. Her indebtedness amounts to $2,150,000, on which she pays an annual interest of $172,000. The regular expenses of the city amount to about $125,000 per year, and the tax levy is $297,000. Kansas City has been under control of the politicians, which accounts for her extravagance in financial affairs.

$20 MAKE HOME HAPPY, $20

AND EARN $30 OR $40 PER DAY.

Marvelous Mechanism.
Ingenious Invention.
Absolute Perfection.

An Elegant, Durable and Full Sized

Sewing Machine!

WITH TABLE And TREADLE

COMPLETE FOR DOMESTIC USE

—FOR—

TWENTY DOLLARS!

Unparalelled in price.
With many important, superior and valuable improvements.
Equal in size, and does the same work, in the same way as an $80 or $100 machine.
The best, simplest and cheapest machine ever made.
Written guarantee for Five years with every Machine.
No superior! No Competition! No Rival in quality and price.
A skilful and practical scientific accomplishment of a most wonderful combination of all the good qualities of a Sewing Machine, and fully acknowledged to be a perfectly successful mechanical achievement of practical simplicity, Thoroughly tested. Used in thousands of homes. The Favorite of the Family Circle.
It does not take an hour to get ready to do a minute's work, but is always ready in a moment to do a day's work.
It will save its cost many times over in one season, doing the work of the Family, or it will earn Four or Five Dollars a Day for any man or woman who may wish to do sewing for a living
Is so plain and easy to learn, and smooth to run, the children and servants can use it.
So strong and solid built, it will last a generation if properly cared for
Has no superfluous Cogs or Cams to get out of order.
Sews equally fine with coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine.
Rapidly sews a strong seam over all kinds of goods from Finest Cambric up to Heaviest Broadcloth and Leather without stopping the machine.
Runs faster, lighter, more easy and quiet than any other machine at five times the price.
Uses the strong, straight needle.
Marvelously true in every motion.
Sews the finest, firm and lasting stitch.
Makes the only seam that can not be ripped apart without destroying the fabric. The strength, beauty, evenness and durable qualities of which have long been acceded.
Will sew anything it is possible for a needle to go through.
Will do every description of sewing ever done on any other machine no matter what the price, and with less trouble.
Will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Seam, Quilt, Braid, Cord, Bind, Gather, Ruffle, Shirr, Pleat, Fold, Scollop, Roll, Embroider, Run-up-Breadths, &c., &c., with astonishing Ease, Rapidity and Neatness.
Has received Testimonials of its Merits from all sections of the country, marks of distinguished consideration seldom voluntarily accorded to an invention of Similar Domestic Usefulness.
Our Many New Attachments, Patented August 18, 1870; September 26, 1871; July 7, 1874. Made to fit all machines, are the attainment of precision in mechanical accuracy for rendering it easy or even those who never saw a machine before, to do the finest kind of Fancy Needle Work, otherwise difficult and tedious, with the utmost ease and rapidity. Simple in construction. Needs no teaching. Money Refunded after thorough trial, if not satisfactory in every particular.
Cash Prices of Machines.
Machines, with Plain Table, Iron Stand and Treadle, complete with all the necessary fixtures for immediate use, $20. Machines, with Cover, lock and key, half case style, $25. Machines, with Cover, drop leaf, four side drawers, locks, keys, etc., three quarter Cabinet Style, $30. Machines with enclosed Table, side drawers, paneled folding doors, locks and keys, Full Cabinet style, $75.
Tables are of Various Styles, Material, Mountings, Richness of Design, etc., according to Price.
Machines Carefully Selected, Securely Packed and Shipped as Freight to any part of the world. Safe delivery insured on receipt of price without further Charges. Descriptive Books with illustrated Engravings of the different styles of Machines and Attachments, Large Printed Testimonials, Samples of Sewing, Liberal Inducements to Canvassers, Wholesale Prices, etc., forwarded Free of Charge upon application. Exclusive agency for Large Territory granted Gratis to Respectable, Enterprising Business Men, Clergymen, Teachers, etc., who will introduce the Extraordinary Merits of our goods to the People of their locality and Supply the Increasing Demand. Address,

J. THOMSON, HANNA & CO.

mh5-1y 907 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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Of the following Chromos, or Steel Engraving, and a sixteen page, 48 column magazine, sent for ONE DOLLAR, postage paid.

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THOSE WHO DESIRE A PRACTICAL Agricultural paper—one which eschews fulsome platitudes and publishes nothing but what is applicable to California, should subscribe for the AGRICULTURIST.

Address: DAVIS & STOCKTON, Sacramento.
feb9-tf W. J. COLLIER, Agent.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

Chas. L. Schwarz,

TRAVELING AGENT OF WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, begs leave to announce that he is permanently located in Woodland and vicinity.

Machines Sold upon the Instalment Plan.

Orders left at the American Exchange Hotel will be promptly attended to.

All Wheeler & Wilson Machines Repaired and put in First Class Order

FREE OF CHARGE.

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Cor. K and 7th Sts.,

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Prices from $1.50 to $3 per day.

Free Coach to and from the Hotel.

HUNTER & SITES, MANAGERS.
mh5-3m

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(Successor to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN)

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

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OILS, PAINTS

—AND—

WALL-PAPER!

Agent for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine.

Goods Sold on Favorable Terms.

fel-3m

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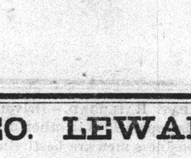

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Is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

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WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874 de25-tf

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SAN FRANCISCO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

SHEET MUSIC,

Musical Instruments,

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MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Orders from the Interior promptly filled.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Acknowledged by Musicians to be the Best Low Priced Instruments ever offered for sale on this Coast.

THE UNEQUALLED

These Superb Instruments have achieved a success unparalleled in the history of Piano-forte Manufacture.

They are remarkable for Great Volume, Purity and Sweetness of Tone, and Durability.

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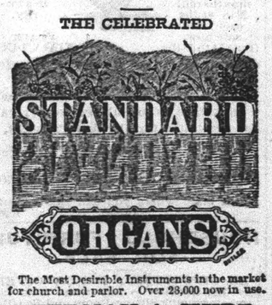

The Most Desirable Instruments in the market for church and parlor. Over 20,000 now in use.

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mh29

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Successor to Ruggles & Reindollar,

Dealer in all kinds of Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints,

Oils,

Glass,

Brushes,

Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

The Proprietor.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. In general derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from Internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.,

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PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE WHISKERS!

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in *one preparation,* and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

jy10-1y2

MINT SALOON

—AND—

CHOP HOUSE,

Cor. K and Second Streets, Sacramento.

FRANK FRARY, - Proprietor.

Would be happy to see his old Yolo friends when they visit the city. de26-1f

New Business

IN WOODLAND.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to inform the People of Woodland and Yolo County that we have purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade of the late firm of

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.,

And have also enlarged the same with a great variety of entirely

New Goods!

—OF THE—

Latest Styles!

—FOR—

FALL AND WINTER!

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods and Clothing!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

GENTS' AND LADIES'

Furnishing Goods!

HATS AND CAPS!

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Paper Hangings,

Etc., Etc.

We would be pleased to have the purchasing public call and examine them, confident that we can please our customers in Styles and Prices in future as well as in the past. We would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

LEVY & HAINES,

SUCCESSORS TO JACOBS, MEYERSON & Co.

N.B.—All accounts and notes due to JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO. must be paid to LEVY & HAINES, as they purchased the same with the business. fe20

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

GALVANIZED IRON

Water Tanks!

All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

fe1-3m **C. D. MORIN.**

BLACKSMITHING.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

Ironing Carriages and Wagons, Repairing Machinery, Horseshoeing and General Jobbing,

And respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction.

Shop, Opp. Exchange Hotel.

Please give us a trial when you have work to do. DUNPHEY & KNOX.

fe28-3m

Real Estate! Real Estate!

SELL YOUR LANDS THROUGH

ALVA UDELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

LANDS, GRAIN, WOOL AND FAT STOCK,

Office: Craft Hotel, Woodland.

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E. BYNU & CO.,

WEST END OF NEW COLLEGE BLOCK,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

WINDOW GLASS,

ATLANTIC LEAD, LINSEED OIL, CASTOR OIL, POLAR OIL,

—AND—

TURPENTINE,

—AND—

ALL ARTICLES USED BY PAINTERS.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

None but the Purest Medicines Used.

ja17-3m

LUMBER!

S. A. DAVIS. D. FRAZER.

Davis & Frazer,

(Successors to Ruggles & Davis,)

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the College,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Shakes, Doors, Blinds, Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

ja3-3m DAVIS & FRAZER.

J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.
[*Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.*]

WILSON & BAUER,

Cor. 4th and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

BEDDING

AND MIRRORS!

—ALSO,—

Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!

DESKS AND BOOKCASES,

Of Every Description,

LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

fe15-3m

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

COR. J. & SECOND STREETS,

SACRAMENTO,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural IMPLEMENTS!

—AND—

HARDWARE.

de18-1fe1

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER

—AND—

Dealer in Produce Generally.

MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

mh6-3m

"CORN IS KING."

Cooley's Early White Field Corn,

TWO MONTHS EARLIER

Than Any Other Variety,

Will yield as much as any. Escaping the drought of the South and early Fall frosts of the North.

Send stamp for Pamphlet giving Testimonials from "Farmers' Clubs" in different parts of the United States.

Price: 1 Bushel, $4 00; 1 Peck, $1.50; 1 Quart, by mail—postpaid—75c.

Address the originator.

C. C. COOLEY,

Ja8 Box 185, Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them,

PRICES.

Fancy patterns, per yard.....50 cts.
Patterns with white warp, per yard.....45 cts.
Plain patterns, per yard.....40 cts.

Orders left at Porter's store will be promptly attended to.

ja17-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

PAINTS AND OILS,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

COAL OIL,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY.

Latest News.

F. M. HALL,

Main Street, Woodland,

Manufacturer —OF— —IN— And Dealer

ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,

Having just returned from San Francisco with a complete assortment of all goods in his line, would respectfully call the attention of those wishing to purchase anything in his line, to his FULL STOCK, which he will sell at very REASONABLE PRICES; his stock consists in part of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

PUMPS AND PIPES, of all kinds,

GAS FIXTURES,

Nails, Screws, Hinges, Etc.,

WASH-BOARDS, CHURNS,

Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs, Waffle Irons, Gem Pans, Sad Irons, Rubber Hose,

COFFEE MILLS,

Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scrubbing and Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Etc., Etc.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

RICHMOND RANGE

—AND—

Empire City Cook Stove!

The Best Stoves Now in Use.

Also for THE PEOPLE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMP, the best and cheapest Deep Well Force Pump now in use, and also for the CATCH-ME-ALIVE MOUSE TRAP, BLAKE'S UNIVERSAL FLUTER, EMPRESS KNIFE POLISHER, And other useful inventions.

☞ Particular attention given to Repairing and Job Work. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. fe1 3m

BAKER & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

Agricultural Implements

—AND—

MACHINES,

SACRAMENTO

—AND—

SAN FRANCISCO,

Offer to the trade the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Of Goods ever in the Market.

Sweepstake Gang Plows, Eureka Gang Plows, Single Plows, Iron and Steel, **Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers,**

FANNING MILLS,

Feed Mills, Corn Planters, Grain Drills.

We are Exclusive Agents for the

Statesman Force Feed Drill

—AND THE—

WINNEBAGO SEEDER AND CULTIVATOR.

Farmers should send for our LIST OF PRICES before buying elsewhere.

The celebrated

BAIN WAGON!

Which has given universal satisfaction as the Best Farm Wagon now in use, can be had ONLY from us or our agents. fe19-3m

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK,

Main Street, - Woodland,

Opposite Craft Hotel.

Undertaking

Promptly attended to, and at satisfactory prices.

A Fine New Hearse in connection with the business.

mh5-3m J. K. SMITH

Consumption Cured.

To the Editor of Yolo Democrat:

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000.00

For a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a SAMPLE FREE, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,

Ja8-23t 60 William St., New York.

BUCKEYE AND COTTONWOOD STAGE!

After July 1st, 1874, the Stage for Cottonwood and Buckeye, carrying United States Mails, will LEAVE WOODLAND every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at half-past Six. Returning, will LEAVE BUCKEYE at One P.M., via Plainfield.

Passengers will find this an easy and comfortable conveyance.

All business matters entrusted to me will attended to with promptness and fidelity.

oc3 J. G. ALLISON, PROPRIETOR.

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Sieber, - - Proprietor,

Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON,

Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.

ja24-3m

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. ja29-1y

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 8. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CAL., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875. NO. 17.

A Charming Woman.

A charming woman, I've heard it said
By other women as light as she;
But all in vain I puzzle my head
To find wherein the charm may be.
Her face, indeed, is pretty enough,
And her form is quite as good as the best,
Where nature has given the bony stuff,
And a clever milliner all the rest.

Intelligent? Yes—in a certain way;
With the feminine gift of ready speech;
And knows very well what *not* to say
Whenever the theme transcends her reach;
But turn the topic on things to wear,
From an opera cloak to a *robe demi*t—
Hats, basques or bonnets—'twill make you stare
To see how fluent the lady can be.

Her laugh is hardly a thing to please;
For an honest laugh must always start
From a gleesome mood, like a sudden breeze,
And hers is purely a matter of art—
A muscular motion made to show
What nature designed to lie beneath
The finer mouth; but what can she do,
If *that* is ruined to show the teeth?

To her seat in church—a good half mile—
When the day is fine she is sure to go,
Arrayed, of course, in the latest style,
La mode de Paris has got to show;
And she puts her hand on the velvet pew
(Can hands so white have a taint of sin?)
And thinks—how her prayer-book's tint of blue
Must harmonize with her milky skin!

Ah! what shall we say of one who walks
In fields of flowers to choose the weeds?
Reads authors of whom she never talks,
And talks of authors she never reads?
She's a charming woman I've heard it said
By other women as light as she;
But all in vain I puzzle my head
To find wherein the charm may be.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Intrusive Yankee.

A BOARDING-HOUSE SKETCH.

Charley H——, the subject of this sketch—and an intimate friend of ours, by the way—was not only fond of a good joke, but he was as dry a joker himself as it has ever been our good fortune to meet. He delighted in all sorts of jokes, and such was his passion for the class called *practical jokes*, that he would spend both time and money, hand-labor and brain-labor, and put himself to the greatest trouble and inconvenience, for the bare pleasure of seeing and perpetrating a little fun. Moreover, Charley was remarkably patient to endure sport made at his expense, and he could laugh at it as heartily as any, although he was never known to neglect an opportunity of returning, with interest, any joke of which he had been made the victim.

Charley once lived in a boarding-house, and occupied one of two single beds, located in the same apartment. It so happened, at one time, that the other bed remained vacant for several weeks; and Charley was beginning to think that he was destined to have the good fortune to reign sole lord of his apartment for several weeks to come. He had everything arranged, old bachelor style, to suit his convenience or caprice—thankful that there was no one to disturb the tranquility of his sanctum!

One night, however, on coming home late, he observed that a change had taken place in the appearance of the other bed, and, on nearer inspection, he saw that a stranger had been thrust unceremoniously into the room he had begun to consider his own. The stranger's trunk was there, and the stranger himself was snoring in the most unconcerned and deliberate manner.

Charley felt perplexed—yea, grieved; but he said nothing. Getting into his own bed, he addressed himself to slumber, and was soon as sound asleep as the stranger.

On the following morning, our friend was awakened by the occupant of the other bed, who had arisen, and was making a most uncharitable racket, in overhauling Charley's nicely arranged articles of the toilet.

"Here, yeou!" said the stranger, who Charley saw at a glance was one of the rough, independent, half-civilized Yankees, we read of frequently, and occasionally meet; "Here! yeou! can't yeou tell me whar I kin find su'thin in the shape of a har comb?"

Charley began to smell fun, and replied very coolly:

"There's a comb, I believe, in the drawer; if that won't do, you can call the chamber-maid, and order a better one."

"Oh, this is as good as pew," said the stranger, endeavoring to straighten his snarled locks. "Is this yeour comb?"

"I bought and paid for it, replied Charley."

"Did yer though? It's a consarned slick 'un, it is. Now hain't yeou got a razor somewheres about these 'ere diggings. Eh?"

Charley told the intruder where he could find the desired article; upon which, the said intruder very coolly made use of it, to remove his superfluous beard. Having done this, he unceremoniously borrowed Charley's blacking and brushes, and commenced polishing his clumsy boots.

"This blacking's no great shakes," he remarked, being unable to make the cowhide shine. "Hain't yer got sum better somewhar, ole cock?"

"No!" replied Charley; "but if you'll wait half an hour or so, I'll send out for a box on purpose for you."

The stranger said something about being unwilling to put his new acquaintance to so much trouble, and proceeded to brush his clothes with Charley's brushes, and to make himself perfectly at home in the midst of Charley's property.

"Mighty nice cologne water, this!" observed Jonathan, pouring a quantity of the article from one of Charley's bottles upon his hands, "best, I believe, I ever seed."

"Yes, that's tolerable," replied Charley, "but I've got some better in my trunk; shall I get up and get it for you?"

"No, thanked; this'll answer," said Jonathan, sprinkling himself profusely.

Thus far, Charley had borne the stranger's impudence patiently, laughing in his sleeve; but when he saw Jonathan take up his tooth brush, and make preparations to defile it with the washings of his great black teeth, he could restrain himself no longer.

"Here, Mr. What-you-call-'em—"

"Hallo!"

"I'd rather you wouldn't use that brush, if 'twould be the same thing to you."

"Yeou don't though!" exclaimed Jonathan, looking first at Charley and then at the brush. "Yer mighty pertickler 't seems to me."

"Yes, but don't use the brush."

"Lor! d'ye think 'twould hurt it to scrape a leetle of the dirt off my teeth with it? I want to look as slick as possible, now I've come to town."

"Certainly," said Charley, "I'll try to accommodate you. There's another brush."

"This one?"

"Yes, you can use that."

"It's a good soft brush," remarked Jonathan, using the article with a vengeance. "Mighty soft, I declare!"

"And sweet, too, I should think," added Charley, "for I've used it to clean my nails for more than a month!"

"The furies!" muttered Jonathan, dashing the brush to the floor, and spitting as though his mouth was full of mustard. "Why didn't yer tell me 'o that afore? Blast yeour nail brush!"

Charley made no reply, but smothered his laughter in the bed clothes, while the intruder hurried out of the room.

After breakfast, being in the parlor during the absence of the stranger, Charley related the foregoing incidents to his fellow-boarders, who, giving due credit to the joke of the nail brush, decided that, after all, Jonathan had given Charley rather more than he received in return.

"By Bacchus!" exclaimed Charley, "if you think so, I'll pay him off with a trick, if it costs me fifty dollars."

Shortly after Jonathan came in. Charley said but little to him, but walked to and fro in the room, absorbed in deep thought, for he was racking his brain to invent some trick for the sole benefit of the stranger. He could think of nothing until the stranger interrupted him with:

"Here, yeou Mr. What's-his-name, kin yer tell a feller whar he kin git a drink of water or su'thin of the sort?"

An idea struck Charley so forcibly that he almost laughed outright; but he restrained his risibilities and answered coolly:

"I'll go and see if there's any water in the dining room."

Charley went out and was gone so long that Jonathan began to be impatient. At last Charley returned.

"There's no water in the house," he said in the most candid tone of voice, "but there's a basin of fresh milk you can drink as well as not. Step right in there, and say nothing to anybody, and drink the milk in spite of the girl, who may scold a little, perhaps. Never mind her, she should have had some water for you."

"Thankee," said Jonathan, proceeding to the dining room.

Finding the basin of milk he took it up and approached it to his mouth.

"Don't drink that!" cried the table girl.

"Yeou git out!" retorted Jonathan, swallowing the milk greedily.

The girl protested, but Jonathan continued to drink off the liquid until—mysteries of mysteries!—something dark and hairy made its appearance on the bottom of the basin.

"Lor a' massy!" exclaimed Jonathan,—"what's here?"

"I was going to tell you," said the girl.

"A rat, true as the book!" roared Jonathan, holding the drowned animal up by the tail.—A nasty rat! and I've been drinkin' the milk!"

At this, a roar of laughter from the boarders, who had approached the door, burst upon Jonathan's ears, and with a curse, he rushed from the house, to the infinite delight of Charley H——, who not only had his joke, but henceforth had the large bed-chamber for his own individual accommodation.

Singular Snake's Nest.

It often puzzles young naturalists to understand how snakes make holes in the ground, without leaving a pile of dirt in front. Can they understand any better how a snake can make his nest in a head of cabbage. The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* says:

A lady who keeps a boarding-house made a most singular purchase on Saturday evening last. It appears that in driving past a certain shop on the line of the street railway she requested the proprietor to pick her out a good cabbage. He did so, took the article into the car and deposited it by her side, and retired. The cabbage—a good solid one, to all appearances—was taken home and placed on the table, where it remained until some time the next morning, when the lady started to prepare it for cooking. It was then that she made a startling discovery—nothing more nor less than a snake's head peering out from beneath one of the loose leaves. Assistance was summoned, and a large snake was found snugly ensconced in the heart of the cabbage, which was perfectly hollow. Of course it is not presumed that the snake ate its way into the cabbage, the only plausible theory being that he made his nest in it before it had matured, and the leaves gradually grew over the orifice, with the exception of the slight opening preserved in one side by the snake's occasional egress and ingress to and from his singular abiding-place.

A FABLE.—Once upon a time there was a turkey whose owner suddenly ceased to regard him with indifference, as was his wont, and instead of permitting him to wander around all day to scratch the ground for his living, began to feed him with the daintiest of food, and, indeed, seemed never tired of stuffing his crop, even after it was full to bursting. The poor turkey could not understand such sudden kindness, until one holiday morning; when too late, he discovered that his master had been stuffing him that he might stuff himself. Moral:—Don't let anybody stuff you.

A Peddler's Wonderful Ride.

A peddler named Jonas Marburger, has for many years tramped over various sections of this and neighboring counties selling his wares; and by a consistent course he has won the confidence and esteem of a large number of acquaintances. On Tuesday afternoon, about five o'clock, the peddler opened his pack in the kitchen of a man named Eshelstaub, in Albany township. The farmer's wife purchased what she desired, and the peddler, according to the custom of that neighborhood, was asked to remain for supper, which he did, and subsequently determined to stay all night.

At about nine o'clock the peddler was shown to a large garret under the roof, where he was to sleep. The family retired, and nothing unusual occurred until some time near midnight, when the farmer was awakened by the barking of watch dogs and the tramping of horses' hoofs. He arose and looked out of the window toward the barn, when an extraordinary sight met his gaze. The dogs were in an adjoining field, and, strange to say, there appeared to be a ghost riding about on one of the farmer's young horses. The farmer called the hired man, and on going to the garret with a lantern they found the bed which had been occupied, empty, and the peddler gone, but his clothes still hanging on a chair, where he had evidently placed them. The farmer and hired man went down stairs, and found that all the doors were locked as they were before they retired. Going out, they found the horse still on a full gallop under the direction of the mysterious rider. The hired man watched his chance, caught the animal, and upon closer examination found that the rider was the peddler, and sat there like a statue, and was in a complete state of somnambulism. He had nothing on him excepting his shirt, undershirt, drawers and stockings, and notwithstanding the coldness of the night he was perspiring freely when lifted down. They could not waken him properly until he was led into the house, and when he came to his senses he seemed to know nothing of what had occurred. He seemed startled at being out of bed and down stairs in such apparel. Subsequent examination showed that the man, in his strange state, had worked his way out of a trap door to the roof and thence down to a roof of a back building, and thence to the ground.—*Reading Eagle.*

Livingstone's Researches.

It would be impossible to overstate the importance of Dr. Livingstone's researches and discoveries. By his own exertions, beset with perils and obstacles which would have driven back a man less courageous and determined, he has filled up a great space in the map of Africa; he was the first European whose eyes beheld vast inland seas whose existence had been vaguely conjectured from native reports; he laid down the course of hundreds of new rivers, and noted their volume and the velocity of their flow. Most important among the facts recorded in his journals is the discovery that Lake Nyassa belongs to a totally distinct system of waters from that which holds Lake Tanganika and the rivers running north and west. With regard to the latter lake he leaves an interesting problem to be solved by future explorers. It may be taken for granted that he would hardly venture the surmise that Tanganyika may have a subterranean outlet without having duly weighed the probabilities in the scale with his elaborate observations. But whether this lake really pours its waters through the caverns of Western Kabogo into the vast rivers flowing northward is a problem which must soon be determined by actual exploration.

Besides geographical information of importance, these journals contain innumerable notes on the habits of animals, birds, and fishes; on phenomena of every kind that came under the keen, searching eye of the great traveler as he moved through some of the grandest and most beautiful scenes in the world; descriptions of native life and habits; and sketches of personal adventure, told with the natural modesty of a great man, whose thoughts were more on his work than on himself.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

Secret of Success.

A few days since I met a gentleman, the owner of large paper mills. He took me through the mills, and showed me the great vats of pulp, and the great piles of paper ready for the market, and a world of things which I did not comprehend. After seeing all the machinery, and hearing his praises of his men, and how they sent for United States stocks—fifty and a hundred dollars at a time—every time he went to the city, I said:

"Will you please, sir, tell me the secret of your great success; for you tell me you began life with nothing?"

"I don't know as there is any secret about it. When sixteen years old I went to S—— to work. I was to receive forty dollars a year and my food—no more, no less. My clothing and all my expenses must come out of forty dollars. I then solemnly promised the Lord that I would give him one-tenth of my wages, and also that I would save another tenth for future capital. This resolution I carried out, and after laying aside one-tenth for the Lord, I had at the end of the year much more than a tenth for myself. I then promised the Lord that, whether he gave me more or less, I would never give less than one-tenth to him. To this vow I have conscientiously adhered from that day to this; and if there be any secret to my success, I attribute it to this. I feel sure I am far richer on my nine-tenths—though I hope I do not now limit my charities to one-tenth—than if I had kept the whole."

"How do you account for it?"

"In two ways: first, I believe God has blessed me, and made my business to prosper; and second, I have learned to be so careful and economical that my nine-tenths go far beyond what the whole world would, were I otherwise. And I believe that any man who will make the trial will find it so."

THE Chinese in San Francisco didn't take the death of their Emperor much to heart. They said, "No care; noder man all the same good. You sabe?"

HOUSEHOLD.

The Care of Children.

No matter how many subordinates your purse can employ, you are yourself, being a parent, your child's first and best guardian. But society, business and the church make many demands upon your time. Even so. Meet them if you can; but if you must choose which to give your best to, and which to give your second-best, and which to let go by the board, let home and children have the freshness, the first of the day, and the closest brooding of the heart.

I have known a family of dear little children, clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring, like the man in the parable, sumptuously every day, who were almost as badly off as Lazarus in the same. They were wholly under the care and influence of illiterate, vulgar and unprincipled servants, their mother being too much engaged with company, friends and benevolent enterprises to do more than to give them a kiss once or twice a day, and sometimes, when they vexed her, a scolding or a slap. The mother, a brilliant and educated and most fascinating lady. By and by she is ashamed of her children, who are boors, unpolished, unmannerly and ungrammatical. What wonder? They were neglected, and nothing else could be expected. Seven times one are seven. You cannot make it nine to save your life.

Some mothers neglect their children through the care they take of their outward appearance. Come what will, they must have so many little frocks, and so many little aprons, so many pies and cakes too, on the table, and so much luxury in the furnishing and adorning of their homes. Somebody and something may be put off, and turned aside, and it is very likely to be the little Kitty or Johnny, who is, after all, the occasion of the parents' greatest pride and anxiety! It is a terrible thing though, when you really sit down and think about it, that a child, living, breathing, sentient, and immortal, should ever be considered as merely a clothes-pole, or a centre-piece for vain display!

The class who upon the whole get the the least notice taken of them, and are oftenest snubbed and hurt, are the boys. The ordinary, commonplace ones I mean, who are especially brilliant in nothing, and who are at the awkward, obtrusive age, when their feet and hands are big, and they seem to have a talent for forever being in the way. Their very faces have lost the sweetness of babyhood, and have not gained the meaning of manhood. Nobody has much patience with them, and the house is so much stiller when they are out of it, that even mother does not ask where they are when they slink out of sight, perhaps, after supper, God help them! Many a boy might be saved from a period of wild and reckless dissipation if only there was somebody who could see the better part of him, and care enough for it to endure the rougher outside and help him along. There are plenty of neglected boys who wear good warm clothes and have shoes on their feet. Is there one we know? If so, let us take compassion on him.—*Christian Union.*

TO KEEP HAMS IN SUMMER.—There are a number of modes given to keep hams through the warm season free from the attacks of insects. Some bag them and white-wash the bags, which is troublesome and somewhat expensive; some cover them with dry wood-ashes, and pack them in barrels; some pack them in barrels and cover thoroughly with *pine* shavings; but we think the best plan of all, and certainly the least expensive with all who have a smoke-house, and every farmer should have a good one, is to keep the hams hung up in the smoke-house, which should be kept *perfectly dark* at all times. We have eaten hams so kept two years old, and they were among the very best we ever tasted. Uniform darkness is a complete protection against the attack of insects.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TWO OR THREE MEALS A DAY.—The Oneida *Circular* copies a paragraph relative to the two-meals-a-day system recently introduced into the community, and remarks: "We receive many tokens that our experiment is enlisting favorable interest in many minds. So far it has been so satisfactory to us that it will be a very long time, we judge, before we shall wish to return to the old three-meal-a-day plan. It gives stronger stomachs, clearer heads, and tends to better interior experience. It secures many of the objective and subjective results of the old way of occasional fasting without any unpleasant results."

PEA CAKE.—Look over and wash one pint of dry, white marrow-fat peas (whole or split); add two quarts of water, cover close and stew gently, until the peas are quite reduced to a pulp; strain through a coarse sieve or a colander; salt to the taste, and pour into a flat dish, to the depth of an inch or more; let this stand to cool several hours, or until it is quite firm; cut in short slices, half an inch thick, and serve cold, as a relish, with bread and butter and stewed fruit. It is palatable, nutritious and wholesome, provided one does not eat too much. Cooked in steam, or in a double boiler, it requires less water.

TO DYE PINK.—Take three parts of cream of tartar and one of cochineal, nicely rubbed together; tie a teaspoonful in a mustard bag. Put this with a quart of boiling water; dip in the articles to be colored, previously cleaned and dipped in alum water; if wished stiff, put in a little gum arabic. C.

SAUSAGE.—Good sausage can be made better by mixing, thoroughly, one teacup Indian meal to four pounds sausage. Mix only enough to last four or five days at a time, as it might sour.

BEEF STEW.—Six pounds of the flank of beef cut in small pieces; boil in two quarts of water until tender. Then put in a dozen potatoes, a dozen onions and four turnips; cover it so that the steam cannot escape; salt and pepper to the taste.

A GIRL baby in Moore county has a double tongue; but we don't know that that's any news.

Why Should Gray Hair be Dreaded!

We receive almost innumerable letters asking what will prevent the hair from turning gray, and what will prevent it from falling out. These are not the only evidence of the general high value that is placed upon a full head of hair, of the natural color. Further proof is found in the very extensive and profitable sale of every article which is advertised sufficiently as a hair restorer or a hair preserver. Many of these specifics are not merely useless; they are worse; they are injurious, and some of them are dangerous; paralysis and, it is said, neuralgia and insanity have been caused by the lead contained in some of these preparations.

At the same time, much may be done to keep the hair a natural color, and to keep it from falling out. In some families—as, for instance, in the reigning family of Great Britain—the hereditary tendency to become bald at an early age is so strong that it is not likely any care or treatment would overcome it, certainly not in a single generation. But with the ordinary run of people bathing the head in cold water—all the better if the water be salted; brushing the hair often and thoroughly with a brush, the bristles of which are long, so that they will clean the scalp without scratching it; frequent cutting of the ends of the hair, a practice which should never be omitted with children if you wish them to be healthy; sleeping on soft hair pillows instead of feathers; a generous diet without intemperance: all these and many other observances contribute toward preserving a good head of hair. The effect—or whether there be any—of particular articles of food on the hair we have never studied in the human race; but nothing is more certain than that carrots, oil meal, or regular small doses of sulphur given to a horse produce an influence on the coat, rendering it glossy almost immediately. The common "condition powders," as they are called, which are composed mainly of black antimony, nitre and sulphur, have a like effect.

The most marked benefit upon the human hair, both in thickening it, and in changing the gray and white back to its natural color without the use of anything deleterious, that has ever fallen under our observation, was derived from the external application of spring water, and drinking the same water. One of the ingredients of the spring water was iron, but whether the same spring water would have the same influence in other cases we do not know, nor do we even entertain an opinion.

While of course the natural hair forms a convenient and comely covering for the head, we must say, for our own part, we cannot see any good reason why so much aversion should be felt to have it turn gray or white. To a professional man it is decidedly advantageous to have gray hair; it increases the practice of a lawyer or a doctor; and we think it enhances the reverence felt for a clergyman. It is no injury to the man of business. And we do not think it mars the beauty of a woman. We have seen a girl of eighteen with hair as black as the raven's wing. She was beautiful. At forty she was the mother of grown-up girls, and boys who considered themselves men. Her hair was as white as the falling snow. Yet she was beautiful—if not more beautiful than in her teens; yet more so, we think, than she would have been with her hair changed back to its original black.

We like gray hairs. They are the emblems of wisdom. They remind us of hearts that have been steadfast amid all external changes, and of friendships which time and circumstance have not changed or weakened. The hoary head is a crown of glory of which no true man need ever be ashamed. If people were as careful of their hearts as they are of their hair we should have a pretty good world.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Bees as Architects and Mathematicians.

Man is obliged to use all sorts of engines for measurement—angles, rules, plumb-lines—to produce his buildings and to guide his hands; the bee executes her work immediately from mind, without instruments or tools of any kind. "She has successfully solved a problem in higher mathematics, which the discovery of the differential calculus, a century and a half ago, does not enable us to solve without the greatest difficulty." The inclination of the planes of the cells is always just so that, if the surfaces on which she works are unequal, still the axis running through it is in the true direction, and the junction of the two axes form an angle of sixty degrees as accurately as if there was none. The manner in which she adapts her work to the requirements of the moment and place is marvelous. In order to test their ingenuity, Huber glazed the interior of a hive, with the exception of certain bits of wood fastened on the sides. The bees cannot make their work adhere to glass, and they began to build horizontally from side to side; he interposed other plates of glass in different directions, and they curved their combs in the strangest shapes, in order to make them reach their wooden supports. He says this proceeding denotes more than an instinct, as glass was not a substance against which bees could be warned by nature, and that they changed the direction of the work before reaching the glass, at the distance precisely suitable for making the necessary turns, enlarging the cells on the outer side greatly, and on the inner side diminishing them proportionately. As the different insects are working on the different sides there must have been some means of communicating the proportion to be observed; while the bottom being common to both sets of cells, the difficulty of thus regularly varying their dimensions must have been great indeed.—*Scientific American.*

THE proper time to remark that life is a burden is when you see a boy of ten writhing under the influence of earache in church.

IF there were no moon, and no stars, too, the little dog would cease to bay, and the little dear to coo.

FIFTEEN years ago there was scarcely ten millionaires in America.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Sixty-five Crops of Corn in Succession.

A recent paragraph in some agricultural paper says that Mr. Peter Simmons, of Bristol, Ontario county, New York, has a field which for sixty-four successive years has been cropped with corn. That the land continues fertile is shown by the fact that the crop this year is about one hundred and twenty-five bushels per acre, and has averaged that for many years. This is a good showing, and undoubtedly the general impression is that such results show excellent management, particularly as every fall twenty-five two-horse loads of manure are drawn and spread over the field. This amount evidently keeps the land well up, probably improves it yearly, but before we decide that Mr. Simmons, his father and grandfather have taken the wisest course, we need to know what has been the management of other parts of the farm. Certainly all the land could not receive such a top-dressing every year. Only think of a farmer with a hundred acres making and applying six hundred and twenty-five loads of manure every year. The bare thought is enough to frighten ordinary farmers. Possibly the farm consists of twenty-five, fifty or seventy-five acres, and altogether furnishes enough to manure this four-acre corn lot. A corn crop of 125 bushels ears per acre would not make six wagon loads of manure without a liberal allowance of straw and other feed. It is plain to see that somehow this pet corn field has been fed and pampered at the expense of the rest of the farm. Admit this, and the sixty-four successive corn-crops are no longer a mystery or even surprise. It needs no special knack to grow corn or anything else with an unlimited amount of manure, or what is practically the same thing, using all the fertilizers that can be procured on a very small piece of land. Yet this last is what most generally passes for superior farming. Men will manure a few acres highly, generally along the road, and let the remainder of their farms go barren. Really good farming consists in making the most of manure, using it so wisely that all crops receive some benefit and the entire farm constantly increases in fertility and value. Judged by this test it is safe to say that sixty-four, or even six, successive crops of any one grain are not indicative of good management. An annually overflowed meadow is the only exception where successive cropping without rotation is to be tolerated, and there the annual overflow provides, without cost, an annual manuring.—*Country Gentleman.*

How Often Should Cows be Milked.

Regularity in the milking of cows is of as much importance as regularity in feeding them. In a state of nature, the cow is relieved of its milk a great many times each day. A calf allowed to remain with its mother will help itself seven ar eight times each day. Under such circumstances the udder of the cow will remain small, and if allowed to retain the milk secreted during the twelve hours, feverish symptoms are likely to be produced. The practice of milking cows more than twice in 24 hours causes the capacity of the ulder to be greatly increased, and probably helps in maintaining the lacteal secretion long after pregnancy has taken place. When, however, by an artificial system, the cow has been enabled to retain her milk without inconvenience for twelve hours or so, she ought to be milked regularly every day at the same hour. When the time for milking arrives, the udder usually becomes distended to its utmost capacity, and if the milk is not speedily removed, the animal suffers considerable pain. Cases of fever, the result of allowing animals to remain too long unmilked, are, indeed, by no means of unfrequent occurrence. It is especially necessary to attend to this point for some days after the animal has brought forth its young, for during that period very little irritation of the lacteal organs is likely to bring on that most fatal of all maladies, fever. If milking be too long delayed, nature will try to help the poor animal. An absorption of milk into the blood will to some extent take place, and that which remains in the udder will become deteriorated. When neglect to milk a cow at the regular time is repeated several times, the secretion of the fluid is permanently checked; and there are many cases where, by such neglect, an animal has become dry in less than a month.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*

STARTING MELONS.—The following unique plan, which we find adrift without credit, is said to be the one long in use by a man growing melons. We suppose it would answer equally as well with squashes and similar plants: Dig holes twelve inches square, eight and ten inches deep; fill up with well-rotted horse-manure to the surface. On this put two inches of soil. Then take a four-inch flower-pot, set in the centre, draw the remainder of the soil in about four inches deep, then giving the pot a twist around, withdraw it. This leaves a hole four inches deep by four wide. In this, drop five or six seeds and cover to the depth of three-fourths of an inch. Over this place a pane of six by-eight glass, pressing it lightly to fit close. I then give no more attention till the plants are touching the glass. Then go through, taking a small stone, raise up one end of the glass with it; this admits of a sufficient circulation over the plants and hardens them. In about three days more remove the glass. By this time they will be in the roof leaf; thin out to three plants in a hill, draw a little fine soil around them, up as high as the seed leaf, and the work is done.

TUMORS ON HORSES.—A veterinary surgeon gives the following as a specific, but it appears to us as rather severe: Mix together equal parts of iodine ointment and mercurial ointment, and rub a little daily over the tumor. When the part becomes sore from the application, suspend it for a few days, and when the irritation has passed off it may be applied as before.

D'ISRAELI is sixty-nine years old and Gladstone sixty-five.

Woman Suffrage.

The recent defeat of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the State Constitution of Michigan has attracted comparatively little attention, owing mainly, we suppose, to the general political revolution that accompanied it. The greater swallowed the less; yet the significance of this defeat ought not to pass unappreciated. In a fair fight, on a free field, the advocates of the change are overwhelmingly beaten, and that in a State where there is no such preponderance of female population as to arouse the fears of the men that they should be placed by the proposed reform in a minority. It finishes up the matter for Michigan for many years, if not for all time, and cannot fail to have a most discouraging effect upon the whole movement. That that movement is waning in power must be painfully evident to its friends; and we trust the time may come when they will rejoice in the fact as heartily as we do.

It has had a good many burdens to carry that it did not anticipate—burdens which, however, in the nature of the case, will always encumber it. Wherever the movement has come to a social head, it has come to an abcess or an ulcer. It has always had special attractions for those entertaining loose social theories, and the good and pure men and women engaged in it have been obliged, again and again, to wash their hands, and protest. Bright women who have lost caste socially, in any way, have seized upon the movement to keep them from sinking. In short, it has seemed impossible to keep it out of social bad odor. There is a reason for this deeper than what appears, but involves a broader discussion than we have space for at present. So we do not mention it. We have before us a private letter from a public man in Wyoming Territory; and as it seems to be written without prejudice, we reproduce some passages that are very instructive:

"As to the question of woman suffrage, I have no hesitation in saying that experience has demonstrated the truthfulness of some of the arguments of friends in its favor. The women vote in the worst crowds without any danger of insult. It is neither demoralizing to them, nor in any degree degrading. Most of them vote as do their husbands, except in cases where candidates are of notoriously bad character. However, in such cases we find the vote of the respectable portion of the women offset, to some extent, by the disreputable classes; and when we take into consideration that women occupy all the various places in the social and moral scale that men do, and that they are generally influenced by like considerations, we are not surprised that experience should establish the fact that the general results of an election are not materially changed by woman suffrage. It also has its evils or burdens, which are felt most by that class of women who prefer not to enter the political arena, yet whose services there are the most valuable. When the disreputable classes turn out to vote on one side, it becomes a matter of necessity on the part of the better classes to go out and counteract their votes. On the whole, therefore, I think that woman suffrage adds to the burden of a campaign, without materially affecting its results.

"As the other aspect of the case, that of having them on juries, we tried the experiment in 1870 in two counties, but have never since repeated it. Women do not make as good jurors as men, for a good many reasons. * * * * Under our laws women never were competent jurors; but so anxious were some of the judges to try the experiment that they allowed them to sit, over the protest of the bar, as a piece of judicial legislation, and that kind of legislation does not stand unless the end sought warrants it. In this case, the experiment was not a success, and so the whole affair fell at once into disuse."

In all this letter, the highest evidence of success of the movement seems to be that the women can vote without being insulted by the men. It does not seem particularly remarkable to us that men stand by and protect their wives, mothers, and daughters, but perhaps it is. The facts that, on the whole, election results are unchanged and jury duty a dead failure, are very suggestive; and it seems far more likely to us that within ten years Wyoming will "go back" on her suffrage record, than that any State of the Union will follow her present example.—*Dr. J. G. Holland; Scribner for March.*

POOR LABORERS IN ENGLAND.—Workmen in our country are often discontented with their wages, but the poorest of them live in a paradise compared with many of their class in England. English laborers fare more hardly than any others in Europe. One of the best-educated among them, who has made their condition a study for many years, makes some startling statements. He says that of five million operatives, only one-third are fully employed, a second third partially and one-third idle, or only occasionally with work.

He declares that in every requisite of health, their dwellings are inferior to most stables, and to many piggeries; that a master of hounds would be indignant if he were asked to kennel his hounds in such foul dens for a single night, while any owner of horses, who fed his animals as scantily as some of the poor are fed, would be in danger of prosecution by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

This is a sad picture, but it is not too highly colored.

A LADY took a little four-year-old down town on the horse-cars, and a gentleman who loves children took the little one on his knee. On the return trip the seats were all taken. No gentleman moved. "Modder," said bright eyes, "ain't somebody wid nossing in their laps goin' to take me up!" There was a scramble for the precocious one.—*Boston Journal.*

THE proper time to remark that life is a burden is when you see a boy of ten writhing under the influence of earache in church.

Proceedings of Congress.

House.

Hoar moved to suspend the rules and take up and pass the resolution of the Louisiana Select Committee recognizing the Kellogg government, and recommending that the House take measures to reseat the members of the Louisiana Legislature.

The House refused to suspend the rules; yeas, 124; nays, 85.

Hoar moved to suspend the rules so as to divide the resolution and take a separate vote on each. Carried—172 to 85.

The part of the resolution with regard to reseating the members was then agreed to without division, and the part of the resolution sustaining Kellogg adopted—162 to 80. Pierce, of Massachusetts, Sener and Smith of Virginia, were the only Republicans voting in the negative.

Garfield on the Committee on Appropriations reported the Deficiency Bill appropriating $1,800,000. Ordered printed.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill were non-concurred in, and sent to a Conference Committee.

A conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation Bill was presented and agreed to.

Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill were presented, eighty-six in number, and they were voted on seriatim. The first, which provoked a discussion, was one appropriating $15,000 for expenses of the Indian Peace Commissioners serving without pay. It was finally concurred in—144 to 75. All the other amendments were agreed to, and the bill sent to a Conference Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, the pending question being on Butler's amendment appropriating $6,000 for prosecution of the claim of the United States to the New Idria (Cal.) Mining Company's lands, a sharp debate ensuing. Page opposed the amendment. The company did not dispute the title of the United States. The question was put on the adoption of the amendment, 100 in the affirmative and 56 in the negative. So the amendment was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. A sharp debate occurred on the item of the support of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, and of insane soldiers and sailors who had become insane from causes arising during their service or within three years after leaving the service. A motion was made to admit all who have become insane since entering the service, and, after debate, was agreed to.

A long and noisy discussion occurred over the item appropriating $75,000 for rifling heavy guns, and allowing the expenditure for the same purposes of another $100,000 out of former appropriations. The last portion of the item was struck out.

A discussion also occurred over the item of $385,000 for expenses of the Signal Service; Waddell of N. C. moving to increase the amount $30,000 for the extension of the service to the Atlantic Coast.

Garfield called attention to the increasing cost of this service, which, beginning with an appropriation of $250,000, now amounted to $385,000; and this did not include one-half the cost of the system, as it is pay and subsistence of the Signal Service Corps came out of the army appropriation. If it went on increasing, its cost next year would be a million dollars.

Butler of Massachusetts praised the work of the Bureau and advocated the amendment which was adopted.

On motion of Kellogg, the bill recently passed by the House for the reorganization of the Treasury Department was inserted as an additional section. The section appropriating $50,000 for the various executive departments to participate in the Centennial Exhibition was left in the bill. Soon after two o'clock a vote was taken on the item of $200,000 for engraving and printing the national currency, and other securities shall be executed with not less than three plate printings, one or two of which the Secretary may have executed by bank note companies.

On motion of Maynard, and after discussion, a proviso was added to the item for printing national currency, requiring the printing of national bank notes on special paper, the same as United States notes.

All the amendments were agreed to except the one appropriating $50,000 for information to defeat fraudulent claims against the Government.

Consideration of the Arkansas question was resumed, and Poland, chairman of the Select Committee, spoke in favor of the majority report, recommending that the present State Government be not interfered with. After further debate a vote was taken, first on the substitute offered by Ward of Illinois, declaring Brooks the legal Governor, which was rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 152; and the majority report was then adopted—149 to 80.

E. R. Hoar, from the Select Committee on breach of privilege of the House in the arrest of Whitelaw Reid while a witness before the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to protect witnesses in such cases from arrest on civil process. Passed.

Garfield moved to non-concur in the amendment to the Appropriation Bill providing for the free transmission of documents printed during this session of Congress. Lost—yeas, 65; nays, 113.

The next important amendment, on allowing free passage through the mails of seeds from the Commissioner of Agriculture and reports of the Department, was concurred in—133 to 95.

Kasson moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions reported by the Committee of Investigation of the Pacific Mail Subsidy. Agreed to—126 to 17.

The resolution of the Committee of Elections, declaring Pinchback not elected a member from Louisiana State at large, and George A. Sheridan elected, was called up and agreed to—128 to 29—and Sheridan was sworn and took his seat, having barely fifteen hours to serve.

Robinson called up the resolution in the case of Sypher, sitting member from Louisiana, declaring that he is not entitled to his seat, and that Lawrence is so entitled. After debate, the resolutions were adopted—134 to 87—and Lawrence appeared and took the ironclad oath and his seat.

The House men then took up the bill to equalize bounties, non-concurred in the Senate amendments, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

Wheeler presented a conference report on the Army Appropriation Bill which was agreed to, without discussion or explanation.

Townsend, from the Conference Committee on the bill for incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in Territories, giving to railroads the right of way through public lands, made a report, the principal point in which was the striking out of the proviso giving States that may hereafter be organized out of such Territories, control over charges for transportation the same as if such right of way had been originally granted by them.

In the midst of great noise and confusion, proceeding from the tremendous pressure of business, Wilson of Iowa, who was opposed to the conference report, declared as a point of order that the House did not know what it was doing, to which assertion the Speaker pro tem. assented, and ruled the point well taken.

Holman exclaimed that a fraud was being perpetrated on the House.

Townsend declared the allegation false.

Holman disclaimed against charging him with fraud, but Wilson of Iowa declared that there was no question but a fraud was being perpetrated on the country, if not on the House.

Holman again attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned in cries of "Vote," "vote," etc., and the conference report was adopted without the yeas and nays, which were demanded, but refused.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill. On motion of Butler of Massachusetts, an item of $350,000 for the Soldiers' National Asylum was inserted.

On motion of Myers, an item appropriating $90,000 for clothing of seamen was adopted. Finally the bill was finished and the committee rose.

Garfield moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill as amended by the Committee of the Whole.

Holman and Speer wanted separate votes on some of the amendments, which could not be had under the motion; but the motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

Niblack being in the Chair, Potter of New York moved and Beck of Kentucky seconded, a resolution of thanks to Speaker Blaine, for the impartiality, efficiency, and distinguished ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office during the Forty-third Congress. Adopted unanimously.

Hoskins moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table and pass the bills providing for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico. Rejected—yeas, 164, nays, 84—not two-thirds in the affirmative; almost a party vote.

The House then, on motion of E. H. Roberts, went to business on the Speaker's table, leaving all points of order in force and providing that no bill be passed except by unanimous consent, or under a two-thirds vote. After disposing of several bills the Colorado bill was reached by a vote of 164 to 76, passed, and now goes to the President for approval.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico was then taken up, and the vote stood, yeas 154, nays 87. Not being the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative, the bill failed.

For the last hour of the session there was little done except the passage of the resolution making some especial allowance to clerks and employes, and the usual resolution of thanks to clerks, Sergeant-at-Arms, etc.

At twelve o'clock the Speaker's gavel fell, and he took farewell of the House in a short address, after which the great crowd dispersed, and the members bade each other good-bye.

Senate.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Tax and Tariff Bill.

Sherman opposed the bill. During his speech he said he did not believe the increased tax on whiskey would yield any more revenue to the Government, but would give a bounty to holders of whiskey the very moment this bill passed. The distillation of whiskey would be stopped until the price reached $1 15 per gallon.

After further debate, Johnston's amendment providing that the increased tobacco tax shall only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the Act, was agreed to, 28 to 26.

Sargent moved an amendment striking out the first and second sections, imposing a tax of ten cents per pound on coffee.

McCreery moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. Lost—28 to 28.

Sargent's amendment was rejected—yeas 6, nays 26; Conover, Jones, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, and Stewart voting in the affirmative.

Schurz moved an amendment to the fifth section of the bill, so that the increase of duties shall not apply to goods actually on shipboard on or before the 4th of March, 1875, instead of the 10th of February. Rejected.

Alcorn moved an amendment providing that all corporations working mines of gold or silver, unpatented, on the public domain, producing over $1,000,000 yearly, shall pay a tax of five per cent. on their net earnings.

Thurman opposed the amendment. He said every ounce of gold and silver was the produce of labor, and it would be just as fair to tax wheat and corn. Rejected without division.

The Senate then proceeded with the bill to equalize bounties. Logan explained the bill. He believed it would not require over $30,700,000; the amount of bounty paid by States and the amount paid by the Government were to be deducted.

Edmunds moved an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money to carry the Act into effect whenever there is not money enough in the Treasury for the purpose; also authorizing him, for the purpose of borrowing money, to issue and sell any kind of bonds described in the Act of July 11, 1870.

Morton favored the amendment, and it was agreed to—41 to 12. The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole, agreed to, and a vote taken on the passage of the bill, resulting in a tie—yeas 30, nays 30. The Vice-President voted yea, and the bill passed.

Cameron, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported unfavorably on Senate resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, and the committee were discharged from its further consideration.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill was resumed.

The Committee reported an amendment repealing so much of the bill, for the year ending June 30, 1871, as requires payment by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company of the cost of surveying and conveying lands granted to said company; but the Senate refused to concur in the amendment.

An amendment striking out the appropriation of $150,000 for the purchase of the Stevens battery, was agreed to.

The Committee withdrew the amendment reducing the appropriation for public buildings in Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

Numerous amendments were offered, mostly of a local character, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected.

An amendment of the committee, providing that an appropriation of $47,500 for the introduction of shad into the waters of the Pacific States, Gulf States, and Mississippi Valley, and of salmon, whitefish, and other useful food fishes into the waters of the United States, should become available immediately, was agreed to, as was also an amendment making the appropriation for League Island Navy Yard available from and after the passage of this Act.

An amendment by Bayard, fixing the maximum compensation for each Surveyor of Customs performing the duties of Collector of Customs at $6,000 per year, was agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and all the amendments not reserved were concurred in. The only reserved amendment non-concurred in was that requiring all printing of notes, currency, and bonds of the United States be done within the District of Columbia.

Bayard moved to reduce the appropriation for the Department of Justice from $3,000,000 to $2,500,000. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 33.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Sargent called up the House bill supplemental to acts in relation to immigration, which passed the House and was reported to the Senate without amendment by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Passed.

Chandler called up the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill reported by the Committee on Commerce without amendment. Amendments were offered and agreed to, increasing the appropriations for improvements of Fox, Wisconsin, Ohio, Great Kanawha, and Tennessee rivers, to an aggregate amount of $1,600,000.

West, from the Committee on Transportation, submitted as an amendment the Eades Bill for improvement of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi river. Agreed to.

The appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear river was increased to $100,000.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was received from the House, read a second time and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Alcorn submitted an amendment appropriating $3,420,000 for repairing the levee on the Mississippi river in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Agreed to—25 to 24.

An amendment from the Committee on Transportation, authorizing a survey for the Hennepin Canal, was agreed to.

Various amendments, making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors in different parts of the country, were adopted.

Logan characterized the manner in which the bill had been amended, as absurd and ridiculous, and said that evidently the Senate had not the interest of the country at heart, or were determined to defeat the bill.

Wright moved to table the bill and amendments. Rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 29.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question being on the amendment made in committee with regard to the Hennepin Canal, the amendment was agreed to—25 to 17.

The Mississippi Levee appropriation was rejected—yeas, 33; nays, 24.

Eade's Bill, as an amendment, for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, was agreed to—40 to 6.

Mitchell, of Oregon, called up Senate bill to provide for the extension of time for completing the survey and location of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Road. Passed.

Hitchcock, of Nebraska, called up the House bill to provide for the construction of a military wagon road in Arizona. Passed.

Bayard, of Deleware, submitted a resolution of thanks to the Hon. Henry Wilson for the impartial and courteous manner in which he had presided. Agreed to.

The Chair (Ingalls) laid before the Senate a number of bills just signed by the Vice-President, who accepted a seat at the Clerk's table, signing bills. As the list was read, it was found that there was among them the House bill for equalization of bounties.

Hamilton, of Indiana, said he would like to know what about that bill.

Logan—It has been signed by the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House.

The Chair (Ingalls) said the bill had been signed by the Vice-President and the Speaker.

Morrill, of Vermont—I raise a question of order. The bill having been submitted to a Conference Committee, and the report of that committee having been laid on the table by the Senate, the Vice-President could not legally sign the bill.

The Chair said he could not entertain a question of order on a bill not before the Senate.

Davis said he entered his protest against the signing of this bill.

The committee appointed to wait on the President reported, and Vice-President Wilson declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Since our last review the State has been visited with light showers of rain almost daily, making glad the hearts of our farmers, assuring, as it does, the prospect of a reward for all their labors in abundant harvests this year. Its effect on the market is to cause holders of grain in the interior to evince a desire to meet the buyers more nearly on their own terms, and there has in consequence been more activity to the market. The receipts of grain for shipment during the month of February last were greater than at any time during the same month in any previous year. We have thus far exported over 400,000 tons of wheat and flour, with every prospect of completing the harvest year with a total of at least 600,000 tons. Wheat is in good demand and firm at our quotations. Flour is very low with considerable movement at a slight falling off from previous rates. Barley is in freer eceipt, and with a falling off in demand prices have declined. Oats are weak at our quotations, Oregon has commenced sending supplies forward. Corn is weak at our quotations, with fair supplies and lessened demand. Buckwheat is quiet at nominal prices. Rye is in light demand and prices are a shade lower than last quoted. Potatoes are in more liberal supply and prices are unchanged; new have made their appearance in the market. Onions are in demand and prices advanced. Hops are in light supply and prices rule high. Wool is in excessive stock, with little movement, even at the very low prices quoted, the bulk of the stock remaining on hand being earthy, burry, and undesirable for export.

WHEAT.—For reasons stated in our opening remarks, the receipts have been very large of late; and, although rates are exceedingly low yet on account of the low rates of freight, transactions are large. The best cargo parcels now commanding $1 60 ₰ ctl. Transactions for the week, so far as made public, embrace the following; 25,000 sks prime, for export, private; 10,500 sks choice, $1 60; 12,500 sks for export, $1 57½; 5,500 sks, $1 52@1 55; 2,500 sks inferior, $1 40@1 45@1 47½ ₰ ctl. The Liverpool quotations of even date is for average, 8s 11d@9s 3d; club, 9s 3d@9s 10d.

FLOUR.—There is a fair demand, all the mills around the Bay being actively engaged and running full time, partly on orders for export and partly for home consumption. Prices are stationary for the finest grades—country brands of Superfine are a shade lower. Receipts from Oregon within the week aggregate 1,080 bbls—all in half and quarter sks. We note a sale of 20,000 bbls Vallejo mills, private. The following are fair quotations for the different qualities in lots: superfine country brands, $3 75@4 00; city mills, standard, $4 00@4 20; extra superfine, $4 25@$5 40; silk dressed $5@$5 25.

BARLEY.—Prices continue to recede from late high rates owing to a falling off in the demand for export overland and to free receipts coastwise. Sales within the week are reported as follows: 2,500 sks feed, $1 24@1 30; 2,500 sks Bay, $1 35; 1,500 sks Bay Brewing, $1 45@1 50 ₰ ctl.

OATS.—With free receipts from Oregon as well as from the interior prices shade off a little, the demand being quite light. The sales within the week aggregate 2,000 sks in lots within the range of $1 55@1 80 per 100 lbs. The range of the market may be quoted at $1 55@$1 85 per centel.

RYE.—Is in good demand; receipts are light. There is but little change to note in price, the present range being $1 20@1 25 per 100 lbs.

CORN.—Receipts have been quite free, with sales, in lots, of 2,500 sks Yellow at $1 42½@$1 47. White being very scarce is held higher.

BRAN and MIDDLINGS.—The mill prices are $14 00 for bran, and $20@22 00 ₰ ton for middlings, which is a reduction from previous prices.

HAY.—Is in good supply, with a lessening demand and a tendency to lower prices. The cargo price on the wharf ranges from $8 00 to $16 00 ₰ ton, according to quality.

STRAW.—Is quoted at 70@75c per bale.

BEANS.—White are scarce and in good demand at good prices; colored are neglected—prices for the latter are merely nominal, most of those offered being unsound and bad conditioned. We quote the range of wholesale prices for round lots as follows: Bayos, 2½@2¾c; Pink, 1¾@1¾; Red, 1¾@2; new White Pea, 3½@3¾c; White Butter at 4½@5c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS.—There is no movement to speak of. Stocks are very light, and prices are firm, holders waiting for higher prices; 35@37½c may be quoted as the range.

HONEY.—Present receipts are small. Owing to a large export trade at low prices early in the season, stocks are much reduced and prices remain steady and firm at 18@22½c for White Comb; dark do. 12½@15c; Strained remains steady at 6@9c, according to quality.

BEESWAX.—Stock on hand is limited—receipts light, with little inquiry—quotable at 25@27½c ₰ lb.

POTATOES.—Receipts have been quite liberal during the week, but prices are without change, although the demand continues active. We quote choice Humboldts at $1 80@1 90. All other choice varieties bring $1 75@1 80 on the wharf.

ONIONS.—The demand is fair, but owing to free receipts and the large quantity of inferior quality on hand prices have a wide range, say 75c@$1 37½, the latter for choice Silverskins.

WOOL.—Stocks are unusually large for the season, and commission merchants continue to complain of extreme dullness in Wool matters. Good shipping grades of free wool are being offered at 14c, and burry as low as 10@11c. for good grades; but shippers consider these rates much too high, in view of the low rates ruling at New York and Boston. The present price in Boston at date is as follows: Good average Fall Wool was selling slowly at 19@21c; burry grades, and extremely heavy, short and fine free, 15@17c, currency. Much of the stock here will have to be carried over until Spring clip comes forward, and even later, unless the feeling in the East improves very much by 1st of May. Sales for the week are reported of 150,000 lbs, in lots, within the range. We quote seedy and burry, 10@11½c; fine free short, 12@14c; medium grade, 14@15c; coarse grade, 18@20c; choice Northern fleece is held at 19@20c.

COTTON.—There is but little movement, and prices are merely nominal, say 12½@15c. Stock on hand held for higher figures.

HIDES.—Dry are wanted; 19@20c cash is paid for usual selections; 8½@9c ₰ lb for wet-salted.

TALLOW.—Stock on hand is said to be upwards of 2,000,000 lbs. The demand continues light and prices low. Refined, of good quality, commands 7@7½c, while large quantities of fair grade will bring only 6½@7c.

SEEDS.—There is an active demand for many varieties, the oil-mill taking all the clean Flax offered at our quotations. We quote: Alfalfa, 15@17c; Canary, scarce, 9@10c; Flax, 3@3¼c; California Mustard dull, 1¾@3c.; Timothy, 7c ₰ lb.

CATTLE.—Our markets are well supplied with all the varieties of meats. The following are the wholesale rates: Beef, 4@9c, according to quality; Calves scarce at 6@8c; Mutton, 4½@5c, plentiful; Hogs on foot, 6¾@7¼; Hogs, dressed, 9@9½; the latter price for choice small ones.

POULTRY.—The market is well supplied with every description, but as the demand is light, prices are extremely low. We give the range as follows: Hens and Roosters, $7 50@$8 50 ₰ doz; Broilers, $6@7 00 ₰ doz; Geese, tame, $2@$2 50 ₰ pair; Ducks, do., $8 00@$9 00 ₰ doz.; Turkeys, live, 18@20c ₰ lb; do, dressed, 20@22c. pr. lb.

GAME.—We have an abundance of all seasonable varieties at prices so low as to enable almost any person to live entirely on wild meats. The following are market jobbing rates for the different varieties: Hare, plenty at $2 50 ₰ dozen; Rabbits, do., at $1 50@2 00 ₰ doz; Wild Geese, $2 00@3 50 ₰ doz; do. Ducks, large Mallard, $3@$3 25 ₰ doz; do. do., small, $1 50@$2 00 ₰ doz: Quail, $1 25@1 50 ₰ doz; Doves, 75c ₰ doz; Prairie Chickens, $2@$2 50 per doz.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Receipts of all kinds have been large and prices have fallen off daily. We quote the present range as follows: Fresh California Roll Butter 27½@32 as extremes, the latter for Point Reyes. There are daily arrivals of Western States Butter, which is dull of sale at 22@25c. New California Cheese brings 15@17c; New York State, 18@20c. Fresh Eggs are in large supply at 23@25c ₰ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples, 5c; Pears, 8@10c; Plums, 5@6c; Pitted, do., 14@16c; Prunes, 12½c; Apricots, 13 @ 14c; Peaches, 9 @ 10c, in sks, and 9½@10½c. in bxs; Blackberries, 15@16c: Black Figs, 6@8c; California Raisins, 10@15c. Following is the price-list of the Alden Fruits and Vegetables; Apples, 16@18c; Pears, 22½@45c; Peaches, 15c; pared, do, 30c; Apricots 32c; Pitted Plums, 30@35c; Prunes, 20@22½c; Cherries, 55@75c; Currants, 30@32½c; Rhubarb, 40c; Sweet corn, 30@32½c; Green Peas, 45@47½c; Onions, 40c; Potatoes, 14c; Squash and Pumpkin, 20c; Beef, 50c ₰ lb.

BEESWAX.—The supply is fair, with a light export demand at 25@27½c.

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The soil is first rate, water good, landing convenient, market good, and the land dog cheap. Centinela will sell well under the hammer. Here is a chance for those who are looking for homes. Over two hundred shares have already been subscribed for, and I presume all the stock will soon be taken. Persons anxious to join the colony should lose no time in making a personal examination of this property.

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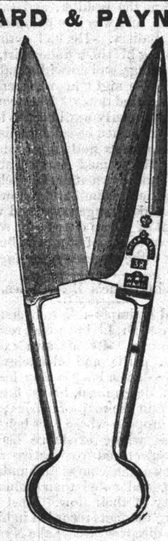

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